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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

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VOL. XX NO. 234 BOMBAY FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1932 PRICE ONE ANNA.

PEACE EMISSARIES REFUSED INTERVIEW WITH GANDHIJI

PARTY TO YERAVDA JAIL GET RUDE SHOCK

Mahatma To Issue A Statement

PARLEYS CONTINUE IN MALAVIYA'S RESIDENCE

POONA SEPTEMBER 29.

Government have stopped all extra-ordinary interviews with Mahatma Gandhi from this afternoon.

Pt. Malaviya, Mr. Jayakar and a party who were on their way to Yerawda Jail to resume conversations were informed by Mr. Pyarelal, Mahatma Gandhi's Secretary, that such interviews had been stopped.

The party thereupon returned to Pandit Malaviya's residence, where they are holding discussion.

It is stated that Gandhiji is issuing a statement on stopping of interviews.—A. P.

SURPRISE FOR LEADERS

POONA, Sept. 29.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Pandit Kunzru, Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar and Mr. A. V. Thakker have issued the following statement to the press:—

FACILITIES WITHDRAWN.

We saw Mahatma Gandhi this morning and discussed with him many important matters arising out of new situation created by his fast. Some of us had seen him previously also in the same connection. It was arranged that we should resume conversation this afternoon but when we were on our way to Yeravada Jail we were surprised to hear that facilities allowed to him during the last ten days to meet people who wanted to see him on business had been suddenly stopped. We greatly regret that Government should have taken such a step at this time. It is calculated to impede his speedy recovery and prejudice larger interests of the country and the solution of vital problem of untouchability which is so near his heart and on which his advice is being sought from all parts of the country.

STILL IN DELICATE HEALTH

We should like to add that though he had made satisfactory progress during the last three days he is still in a delicate state of health and requires tender nursing. We, therefore, particularly regret new orders which we understand will deprive him of the devoted care of those who are nursing him including Mrs Gandhi.

Pandit Malaviya and Mr. Jayakar are leaving for Bombay on Friday morning while Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar leaves for Bombay by the night train.—A.P.

"ORDINARY PRISONER" AGAIN !

POONA, Sept. 29.

A verbal order was communicated to Gandhiji at Yeravada Jail at 12|30 p.m. informing him that in the matter of interviews and correspondence Gandhiji would henceforth be treated as ordinary prisoner.

This order has come as a surprise to leaders and others here.—A.P.

JOCKEY CLUB STAKES

Firdaussi Wins By Neck At New Market

LONDON, Sept. 29.

At Newmarket to-day Jockey Club Stakes run over a distance of one mile six furlongs resulted as follows:—

FIRDAUSSI	1
GAINSLAW	2
CAMERONIAN	3

Seven ran.

Won by neck; one length separated second and third.

The following are starting prices:

4/1 against Firdaussi, 4/1 Gainslaw, 11/4 Cameronian.—Reuter's Special.

DISCHARGED BUT REARRESTED

LAHORE, Sept. 29.

Durga Devi (wife of the late Bhagavati Charan) and Prof. Sampuran Singh Tandon who were arrested on September 14 in connection with a charge of revolutionary conspiracy and for whose arrest the Government had announced a reward, were produced before the City Magistrate in the Fort.

They were both discharged for want of evidence but were re-arrested under the Special Powers Ordinance.—A. P.

PENALISING DEFAULTING CITY FATHERS ?

POONA, Sept. 29.

In the Bombay Legislative Council, to-day, Rao Bahadur S. K. Bole introduced Bill Five of 1932 which seeks to have a provision inserted in the City of Bombay Municipal Act of 1888, to penalise members of the Bombay City Municipality who fail to pay the arrears due by them within three months after special notice has been served on them. The penalty proposed is the same as that provided in the Bombay Municipal Boroughs Act of 1925 and the Bombay District Municipal Act of 1901, viz., that such a person should cease to be a member.

The first reading of the Bill was passed and the House proceeded to discuss amendments.

Rao Bahadur Asavale proposed an amendment giving six months notice.—A. P.

HEAVY FINE OTHERWISE !

Responsibility For Chittagong Outrage

GOVT. COMMUNIQUE

DARJEELING, Sept. 29.

In a communique on the Chittagong outrage the Government state 'inter alia' that they are satisfied that it was impossible for the preliminary arrangements for the enterprise being made and the execution of the plan without the knowledge of the people of the locality who might throw light on the occurrence and the identity of the perpetrators, and that if such information is not forthcoming by the 15th October, the Government will impose a heavy collective fine on the section of the community which is held responsible for having failed to organise, in accordance with the elementary obligations of citizenship, the prevention and detection of atrocities by a section of its members.—A. P.

WATSON'S CONDITION SATISFACTORY

Several Bengal Youths Arrested

CALCUTTA, Sept. 29.

The condition of Sir Alfred Watson, Mrs. Gros and Sir Alfred's driver, at the time of wiring is satisfactory.

Exhaustive investigations were made throughout the day resulting in the arrest of several Bengali youths.

The third assailant has not yet been identified and it is believed has not also been traced.—A. P.

Bengal Governor's Sympathy

DARJEELING, Sept. 29.

The Governor of Bengal has sent the following telegram to Sir Alfred Watson at the Presidency General Hospital, Calcutta: "Shocked and grieved to hear of this further cowardly attempt on your life. I sincerely trust that your injuries are not serious. I trust also that the report of serious injuries sustained by your driver may prove to be exaggerated."—A. P.

(Earlier News on page 12.)

CITY MUNICIPAL WORKERS' STRIKE

Miss Kara's Appeal To Continue Struggle

The strike of over 600 workers of the Bombay Municipal Drainage Department continued on Thursday. The strikers held a meeting near the Improvement Trust Chawls on Foras Road in the morning and decided to continue the strike till their demands were conceded by the Municipality.

Miss Mani Ben Kara a member of the Bombay Corporation and Mrs. Ushabai Dange addressed the meeting and exhorted the workers to continue their struggle for getting better conditions of work, till their demands were accepted.

KELAPPAN HITS BACK !

LIFE IS NOT MINE TO CLASP TIGHT

FAST TO CONTINUE ?

CHAUGHAT, Sept. 29.

Mr. Kelappan received the following telegram from Mahatma Gandhi:—

The Zamorin wires asking me to appeal to you to suspend the fast for some months. He says the present entry of "untouchables" would wound orthodox conscience and such wounding would amount to coercion. Ask yourself whether there is any room for you on this relevant ground to postpone the fast and whether in terms of the Zamorin's telegram you had given sufficient notice of the extreme step."

MORE REAL AND IMPORTANT.

Mr. Kelappan has replied:—

"The Zamorin may not complain of insufficiency of notice. One or two people will always be found who will oppose any reform to the end of time but the question of wounding the hearts and self-respect of thousands of depressed brethren is more real and important than the alleged wounding of orthodox conscience."

REPLY TO MR. NATRAJAN.

Replying to Mr. K. Natrajan praying Mr. Kelappan to break the fast saying: "Life is not yours to throw away".

the latter wires: "Immediate object of getting Guruvayour temple opened to all castes unachieved: 1 life is not mine to clasp tight when called upon to lay it down."—A. P.

To-day's Hindu Public Meeting.

Among the speakers at the Public Meeting of Hindus to be held to-day (Friday) in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, at 5-30 p.m. will be Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, Sir Lallubhai Samaldas, Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, Mrs. Hansa Mehta, Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Mrs. Sukhtankar, Mr. Ishwardas Lakhmidas and others.

Bombay Women's Appeal To S. Indian Rulers

Telegraphic appeals on behalf of women of Bombay and Suburbs, signed by Srimatis, Krishnagavri Chimanlal Setalvad, Tara Chunilal Mehta and Sharda Rameshwardas Birla have been sent to the Maharaja of Travancore, the Junior Maharanee of Travancore and to the Maharaja of Cochin, requesting them to throw the weight of their authority on the side of opening all temples for "darshan" of Harijans especially the Guruvayour temple and save Mr. Kelappan's life.

Kelappan Adamant

GURUVAYOOR, Sept. 28.

To-day is the eighth day of Mr. Kelappan's fast. He is weaker and looks more tired.

In reply to Dr. Ambedkar who asked him to give up the fast in the larger interest of the Depressed Classes Mr. Kelappan has wired: "Deeply thankful. No individual is indispensable. I feel the fast necessary in the larger interests of the Depressed Classes."

Mr. Kelappan has also replied to the other leaders similarly.—A. P.

Sir T. B. Sapru's Son Injured

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 29.

Mr. A. N. Sapru, I.C.S. Collector of Shahjahanpur (son of Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru) was involved in a motor car accident at Shahjahanpur and sustained a broken collar bone. Other occupants of the car also received injuries. Details are lacking. Sir Tej Bahadur may leave for Shahjahanpur to-day.—A. P.

GANDHIJI—EMPIRE'S GREATEST POLICEMAN

His Release Alone Can Help Suppression Of Terrorism

CALCUTTA OUTRAGE ECHO IN ASSEMBLY

Ranga Iyer Argues And Morgan Withdraws His Adjournment Motion

SIMLA, Sept. 29.

In the Legislative Assembly to-day, Mr. Haig, the Home Member, accepted Mr. G. Morgan's adjournment motion to discuss the terrorist attack on Sir Alfred Watson, and hoped that the House would carry it unanimously.

Mr. Morgan however, withdrew the motion.

ATTACK ON ORDINANCE BILL

(From Our Special Correspondt.).

SIMLA, Sept. 29.

The attack on Sir Alfred Watson's life was utilised to-day by Mr. Morgan, Leader of the European Group in the Assembly to throw out suggestions for "no reforms for Bengal, stricter control of educational institutions and militarist regime to put down terrorism."

Mr. James of the same group but coming from Madras spoke highly of the courage of Bengalis and felt sure, if properly tackled Bengalis would join in putting down this movement.

The mischievous suggestion of Mr. Morgan however was countered by Messrs. Neogy, Das and Mody, Sir H. S. Gour and others. Mr. Neogy advised Europeans to give up their undue racial domination.

UTILISE GANDHIJI'S SERVICES

Mr. Ranga Iyer drawing inspiration from Irish history asked Government to use Mahatma Gandhi to suppress terrorism. Sir Muhammad Yakub utilised the "red pamphlet" already advertised by Sir A. K. Ghuznavi in the Assembly and by Mr. Benthall in the Council of State.

Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer made the last speech in the Assembly to-day by appealing to Britishers to be true to their racial instinct by boldly facing the situation. He asked all to combine in exorcising the demon of terrorism.

The best speech from non-official benches was by Sir Abdur Rahim who fastened the responsibility for putting down the terrorist movement on the shoulders of Government. He was loudly cheered when he declared "we can only advise but our advice is not taken.'

DISAPPOINTMENT FOR HAIG.

Mr. Haig's reply on behalf of the Government consisted of encouragement and assurance to the European group that if any further powers were required, Government would not hesitate to ask for them. The Home Member was keen that the motion should be carried as he interpreted it as involving an appeal from the Assembly to the public at large for support in putting down terrorism but Mr. Morgan disappointed him when he withdrew the motion.

If Sir Abdur Rahim was brilliant in his contribution on the adjournment, he was even more so while speaking on the Ordinance Bill. Despite his speech, as well as those of other members of the Opposition against the very principle of the Bill, the Select Committee motion will be carried to-morrow as many members have already left for their respective homes.

The only hopeful feature of the debate is the assurance by Sir Ramaswami given with a nod of the approval from Mr. Haig that life of the Bill could be limited.

MORGAN QUOTES GANDHI

SIMLA, Sept. 29.

In the Legislative Assembly to-day, the President informed the House that Mr. Morgan had given notice of an adjournment motion to discuss the terrorist attack on Sir Alfred Watson, editor of "The Statesman," Calcutta, following the Chittagong outrage.

As no member objected the President fixed 4 p.m. for the discussion.—

After Mr. John Bartly was sworn in discussion on the motion to refer the Ordinance Bill to select committee was resumed.

Question time was curtailed on Mr. Mitra's suggestion, which it was declared, was the result of lobby agreement among the party leaders. When ten minutes of question hour had passed, Sir C P. Ramaswami Iyer requested that further questions be dispensed with to-day in order that the House might take up the discussion on the Ordinance Bill. The Chair ruled accordingly and the debate on the bill was resumed

Mr. Neogy continuing his speech described Mr. Churchill as one of the great conspirators behind the ordinances.

Mr. James asked if Mr. Neogy could assure the House that should any of the ordinances be withdrawn, the terrorist movement in Bengal would cease.

Mr. Neogy confessed that he could not speak for the terrorists, but if the ordinances were withdrawn and Indians were given control of the administration, there would be a weakening of the terrorist movement.

CONGRESS AND TERRORISTS.

Mr. Haig enquired: Will the Congress be behind the terrorist movement? (Cheers).

Mr. Neogy: The Congress which is pledged to non-violence will certainly help in any measures which the Government might take to deal with the terrorist movement.

Mr. Yamin Khan spoke strongly in favour of reference to a select committee and against circulation which he thought was a cover for the opposition to the bill. He alluded to the bitterness, communal and social, that had been engendered in the wake of Cawnpore and Bombay disturbances, and he held that Congressmen were mainly responsible for it. The speaker quoted largely from the speeches of Sir Harisingh Gour, Mr. Ranga Iyer and Sir Abdur Rahim in support of his statement that they had all promised their support to measures to put down Civil Disobedience movement, and added

(Continued on page 8)

Only Lunatics Desire Its Failure !

Cecil's Sermon On League's Achievement

GENEVA, Sept. 29.

A spirited reply was made by M. Herriot to-day to Mr. De Valera's criticisms of the League.

M. Herriot said that France declined to share the present wave of pessimism, believing in the future of the League. He cited as instances, success of its offshoots, World Court and Lausanne and Locarno Conferences. He condemned precipitancy in dealing with disarmament problems which were dividing certain members of the League, emphasising that it was impossible to improvise a code for internationalisation of peace.

LEAGUE AND LUNATICS.

Viscount Cecil, backing up M. Herriot, said that every country contained lunatics desiring failure of the League. Anti-League criticism might be summed up in the phrase "League extravagantly does nothing."

Viscount Cecil declared scathingly that the cost of a single battleship was sufficient thrice to pay British contribution, while three battleships would be sufficient to defray the whole League budget.

ITS "ACHIEVEMENTS".

He hoped that the examination of the League expenditure by a fourth Commitee would lead to serious economies. No serious minded man could maintain the charge of inefficincy against the League in view of its achievements, although it had been unsuccessful in certain matters. Members, and not mechanism of the League, were faulty, as will to peace had diminished largely because the younger generation ignored horrors of war. In Paraguay, Bolivia and Sino-Japanese disputes, one or other or both parties were not living up to the principles of the League. If France and Germany guided by the Covenant settled their differences, 75 per cent of world unrest would end. If members of the Disarmament Conference sincerely desired disarmament, the whole International atmosphere would magically change. The future happiness of the world lay in their hands.—Reuter.

COST OF R. T. C,

SIMLA, Sept. 29.

Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer, replying to Mr. Maswood Ahmed in the Assemby to-day, said that the actual expenditure for the first Round Table Conference debitable to Indian revenues was Rs 6,64,289 The figures for the second conference were not yet available but the expenditure approximately amounted to Rs. 6,62,600 and no information was available in regard to expenditure incurred by his Majesty's Government. He thought it would be difficult and would involve too much labour and expenditure to calculate the amounts received by each member.—A. P.

At a public meeting held at Yeotmal on 25th inst. under the chairmanship of Mr. M. B. Tidke it was resolved that a committee be formed in order to make efforts to eradicate untouchability and offer public wells and temples to all irrespective of caste.

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R 8050

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GOVERNMENT announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement Columns.

Minerva Mills, Limited

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of Minerva Mills, Ltd., will be held at the Registered Office of the Company on the 30th day of September, 1932, at 3 o'clock, in the afternoon (Standard Time) for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, passing the sub-joined Resolutions as Extraordinary Resolutions:—

1. That Article 137 of the Company's Articles of Association shall be altered by the addition of the words "under the Official Seal of the Company or" after the words "is executed" in the second line thereof and by the addition of the words "and debentures" after the words "certificates of shares" in the fifth line thereof.

2. That the following Article be added to the Articles of Association and numbered 137-A, viz:—

137-A.—The Directors may provide an Official Seal for use in the territory of Mysore State which shall be a facsimile of the Common Seal of the Company with addition on its face of the name "Mysore State" and shall have power from time to time, to destroy the same, and substitute a new seal in lieu thereof and the Directors may, by writing under the Common Seal of the Company, authorise any person or persons to affix the same to any deed or other document to which the Company is a party in Mysore State.

Should the above-mentioned Resolution be passed with or without modification by the requisite majority they will be submitted for confirmation as special Resolutions to a further Extraordinary Meeting and such Meeting will be held on the 18th day of October, 1932, at the same time and place for the purpose of considering and if thought fit, confirming such Resolutions as Special Resolutions accordingly.

Dated this 30th day of August 1932

By Order of the Board,
N. SIRUR & CO.,
Managing Agents.

Registered Office:—
Temple Bar Building,
70, Forbes Street,
Fort, Bombay.

5513.

Ismail College, Andheri

Mr. N. A. Nadvi, M.A., Lecturer in Urdu, Ismail College, Andheri, will deliver a lecture, open to public, on Urdu Literature on SUNDAY, the 2nd October, 1932, at 5-15 P.M. (S.T.) at the Bombay University Buildings (South Wing (1st floor). Dewan Bahadur K. M. Jhavery has kindly consented to preside.

5579

s.s. "KAGA MARU"

CONSIGNERS OF CARGO per the above steamer are hereby informed that she arrived on the 29th instant from Japan via wayports and been berthed in Alexandra Dock No. 12. No survey on damaged cargo will be held unless a written application is received by us within seven days from the date of discharge and prior to the removal of goods from the Landing Shed.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY

IN INSOLVENCY.

(1)	No. 562 of 1929	Re:	Asharam Bhaichand Sha.
(2)	No. 816 of 1924	„	Bhukhandas Rajaram Vania and another traded as Uttamram Maganlal and also as Tuljaram Rajaram.
(3)	No. 808 of 1926	„	Arthur Albert Brookes
(4)	No. 1200 of 1926	„	George Carson.
(5)	No. 1602 of 1925	„	Maheshwar Krishna Dhopatker
(6)	No. 322 & 493/27	„	Gangadhar Sakharam Joshi traded as Achut Shanker & Co.
(7)	No. 671 of 1925	„	E. H. Coutts traded as Coutts & Co
(8)	No. 110 of 1930	„	Balwant Sitaram Mahindre traded as Mahindre & Co.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that it is intended to declare a first and final dividend in Estate No. (1), a second and final dividend in Estates Nos. (2) to (5), a third and final dividend in Estate No. (6) and to make a distribution amongst the preferential creditors in Estates Nos (7) and (8).

Creditors who have not proved their claims are requested to do so in the Office of the undersigned within a fortnight from the date hereof. If they fail to do so, their claims will be excluded and the undersigned will proceed to declare a dividend in the said estate without regard to such claims.

All persons having claims against the Official Assignee in the said estate in respect of costs, charges, expenses, rent, lien or otherwise, are hereby requested to notify their claims to the undersigned forthwith, even if they have been previously notified. All such claims must be sent to the undersigned within a fortnight from the date hereof. On expiry of the said period, the assets in the above estate will be distributed and the claims received after that period will not be recognised.

Bombay, this 21st day of September, 1932.

P. B. MALABARI.
Official Assignee of Bombay.

Official Assignee's Office,
High Court, Bombay.

5546

Public Notices

Extract Declaration

I, BENJAMIN PAIS, solemnly Declare that whereas my original true name from the time of Baptism has all along been BENJAMIN PAIS and whereas I have also been known as Sonny Coelho in my Official capacity and also in my business dealings and with a view to prevent in future all possible mistakes and misunderstandings regarding my identity and true name—I shall now and henceforth in my Official and personal as well as public and private capacity be known as BENJAMIN PAIS and not as Sonny Coelho and all records of my service with the B.B. and C.I. Railway Company, Banking accounts etc., shall be accordingly amended with the substitution of my true name BENJAMIN PAIS in place of Sonny Coelho.

Declared at Bombay.
This 30th day of August, 1932.
Before me.
(Sd.) P.A. MANKAR,
Offg: Presidency Magistrate.

SEAL.

(Sd.) V.S. BORKAR,
Advocate for Deponent.

5575.

Notice Of Removal

Messrs. KAMDAR & CO., will remove their Office to the First Floor of BOMBAY HOUSE, BRUCE STREET, Fort, (behind West End Watch Co.,) Bombay as from the 1st day of October, 1932.

The Mysore Spinning & Manufacturing Company Ltd.

THE THIRTY-NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Mysore Spinning & Manufacturing Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Temple Bar Building, 70, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 30th September, 1932, at 2-30 p.m. (Standard Time), for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 29th February, 1932.
2. To re-elect Mr. B. N. Gamudia who retires under Article 103 of the Articles of Association, as a Director of the Company.
3. To appoint two Directors in place of Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., and Mr. A. M. Kajiji, who retire by rotation, and who, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

THE TRANSFER BOCKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 23rd September, 1932, to the 30th September 1932, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors.
N. SIRUR & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 30th August, 1932 5458

Public Notices.

Bombay Municipal Corporation

IN PURSUANCE of a requisition received under Section 36(d) of the Municipal Act for calling a SPECIAL MEETING of the Corporation, to consider the position arising out of the passing, by the Bombay Legislative Council, of Rao Bahadur S. K. Bole's Bill re: reservation of seats on the Schools Committee on communal lines, a SPECIAL MEETING OF THE CORPORATION will be held in the Municipal Office on TUESDAY, the 4th OCTOBER, 1932, at 4 p.m. (Bombay Time).

By Order of His Worship the Mayor,
A. V. SABNIS,
Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 29th September, 1932.

The Khatau Makanji Spinning & Weaving Company, Limited

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Laxmi Building, Ballard Pier, Fort, on FRIDAY, 14th October, 1932, at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

I.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Abstract of Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 30th June 1932.

II.—To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

III.—To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

IV.—To pass the following Resolution as a Special Resolution. That Article 30 of the Company's Articles of Association be amended to read as follows:—

"Article 30. There shall be paid to the Company, in respect of the transfer or transmission of any number of Shares to the same party by one instrument or at one time, such sum not exceeding Annas Four per share as the Board may from time to time determine provided that the amount payable in respect of any one Instrument of Transfer shall not exceed Rs. Ten."

Should the above Resolution be passed by the requisite majority at the 58th Ordinary General Meeting to be held on the 14th October, 1932, it will be submitted for confirmation to a subsequent General Meeting and such Meeting will be held on Friday, the 4th November, 1932, at the same place and time for the purpose of considering and if thought fit, confirming the above as a Special Resolution.

V.—To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Chairman.

The SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, 7th October, 1932, to FRIDAY, 21st October, 1932, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board
of Directors,
R. A. TARKHAD,
Secretary.

Bombay, 20th September, 1932. 5565

Legal Notices.

Suit No. 167 of 1932.

In the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

RAMRATANDAS BAGREE and others.

vs.

KESHUVJEE MADHUVJEE and another.

To

KESHUVJEE MADHUVJEE, one of the defendants abovenamed.

WHEREAS the abovenamed plaintiffs have instituted a suit on the 25th day of January, 1932 against you for the recovery of the sum of Rs. 44,461-11-6 due by you to the plaintiffs on account of commission agency' alternatively for an account of the dealings and transactions of the said Commission Agency and payment of such sum as may be found due to the plaintiffs with further interest thereon and costs of this suit, you are hereby required to cause an appearance to be entered for you in the Office of the Registrar of this Court within 16 days and to file your Written Statement within 28 days from the date of this publication and to appear before this Court in person or by an advocate duly instructed by an attorney of the Court to answer the plaintiff's claim on the day the case is set down for hearing, upon which date you must be prepared to produce all your witnesses and all documents in your possession or power upon which you intend to rely in support of your case and also take notice that in default thereof the suit will be liable to be heard and determined in your absence.

Dated this 23rd day of September, 1932.

(Sd.) N. GHATAK,
Master.

DUTT and SEN.
Attorneys for the Plaintiffs.
No. 6, Old Post Office Street,
Calcutta.

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NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. Gulamalli ABDUL HUSSEIN, of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim, against or to the said property by way of Inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge; trust, maintenance, easement, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 66, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL THAT piece or parcel of land of Government quit and ground rent tenure situate, lying and being on the Western Side of Doctor Street in the City of Bombay together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, containing by admeasurement 96 6/9 square yards or thereabouts and situate within the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1332, New No. 8494, Old Survey No. 1121, New Survey No. 4221 and Cadastral Survey No. 4178 of Bhuleshwar Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 7095 and Old Street No. 220 and New Street Nos. 28, 60, 62-64-66 and 68 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or about the North by the property of Sheikh Hussain Bin Karim Saheb, on or towards the South by Bapty Road, on or towards the West by a Sweepers Passage and on or towards the East by the Doctor Street aforesaid.

Dated this 30th day of September, 1932

MAHIMTURA & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

66 Tamarind Lane, Fort,
Bombay.

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AUCTION SALES

MISTRY & Co..

AUCTION SALE on SUNDAY, 2nd October, at 10-30 A.M. (S.T.) of very handsome specially made complete bungalow furniture, richly upholstered chesterfield suits, Persian carpets, cabinet gramophone, old china and silverware, Singer machines, best platedware, cutlery and porcelainware, etc., at "The Grange", Opp. Admiral's House. 22, Wodehouse Road, Fort. On view.

MISTRY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

THE EXCELSIOR

To-day at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
A playboy and a dancing girl take their fling at live and love
"NIGHT WORLD"
A UNIVERSAL ALL-TALKING SINGING, DANCING PICTURE
with
LEW AYRES
BORIS KARLOFF

THE EMPIRE

To-day at 6-30 and 10 p.m
A heart touching story of a girl who braved scandal, disgrace that she might have LOVE!
Tallulah Bankhead
in
"THE CHEAT"

THE EMPRESS

To-day at 6-30 and 10 p.m
RALPH LYNN
in
"MISCHIEF"
An Uproariously Funny Picture

N. Y. K. LINE

FOR COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
Tokuno-hie Maru	5970	3 Oct.	5 Oct.
Hakusan Maru	10500	.....	@ 3 Oct.
Kaga Maru	5860	29 Sept.	1 Oct.
Harima Maru	10500	.....	@ 17 Oct.
Genoa Maru	5390	3 Oct	17 Oct.
Nagato Maru	5901	18 Oct.	31 Oct.
Kamakura Maru	10000	.....	@ 1 Nov
Tango Maru	5870	30 Oct.	13 Nov.

*Do not carry passengers.
x Calls at Colombo.
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers.	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Suwa Maru	11000	13 Oct.	30 Oct.
Fushimi Maru	11000	27 Oct.	13 Nov.

REDUCTION IN FIRST, SECOND and STEERAGE CLASS PASSAGE FARES between BOMBAY and KOBE

	Single £	Return £
First ...	35	50
Second ...	22	40
Steerage ...	10-10	—

INDIAN STUDENTS travelling 3rd class by our European Line steamers from Colombo to Europe are allowed 15 per cent. reduction on Single and 25 per cent reduction on Return 3rd class A cate tickets. Also Fre- Second Class Railway Tickets issued between Talaimaner Pier and Colombo.

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EDUCATION OF GIRLS

Mrs. Keynes On Duty Of Mothers

PROPOSED NURSERY COLLEGE IN HYDERABAD

HYDERABAD (Dn.) Sept. 28.

In the course of a lengthy address on the ocasion of the women's conference held at the Hyderabad Residency, Mrs. Keynes felt strongly that the education of girls was not being built on the right foundations. The foundation upon which the whole superstructure rested was the home, and the corner stone of the Home was the mother. Mothers had the power in their own hands from the very start,—to use badly or well. Every woman's home was the growing place for the new generation—there was inclination to leave all the responsibility to others—to school authorities, to ignorant ayahs, to doctors called in when the children were ill. The mothers realized that their girls must be educated,—but having sent their children to school they thought that their responsibility ended. The home was the place where character was formed where all the right influences should be found, and where the health of the child should be built up.

AYAHS' MISCHIEF

Mrs. Keynes said all educationists agreed that the firs. seven years of a child's life were the most important. Nothing that happened afterwards had such an effect on its character and health as the impressions and habits of the early years. What she considered the most harmful influence for children was the type of ayah. Ayahs were responsible for a lot of preventible illness amongst children, through dirty preparation of food and other ill habits. The ayahs had no training no ideals, no morals, and the consequence was that they poisoned the children's minds.

She urged young mothers to use their energies and their brains and money to make their Home something so wonderful and so happy and so full of interest that their children would be fortified for life by having been brought up in it..

Proceeding Mrs. Keynes said:—"Make it a place where the children learn to be brave and honest, and to tell the truth, and to have strong characters; let education come from within the home from the very moment the children are a few weeks' old and let the inspiration of these things come from you."

NURSERY COLLEGE IN HYDERABAD

It was proposed to start a college in Hyderabad on English Nursery College lines under the guidance of a Nurse, with orphan babies, and small children to fill the model nurseries.

The nurses would be selected Indian girls from convent schools and orphanages, selected for outstanding good character, health, intelligence and general suitability. They would be under the wing of the College who would take an interest in them, after they went out to work.

INDIAN EVE'S INDIVIDUALITY

Concluding, Mrs. Keynes remarked forcibly that she hoped that the advancement in education of women in India would not do anything to take away the charm and individuality of Indian ladies. Nothing was so tragic in her opinion as the elimination of personality. "Your object is not for you to become westernized but to rise to your full stature and carry the lamp of your Indian personality high for all the world to see."—A.P.

Swadeshi Mill Workers' Co-operative Conference

A meeting of the officers and workers of the Swadeshi Mills, Kurla, was held when Mr. B. H. Bilpodiwalla, the Assistant Manager of the Mills presided. It decided to have Co-operative Conference sometime in October or November next, fixed the fees of the reception committee at the rate of 8 annas per head, and elected the following Conference Committee to carry on the Conference work:—

President:—Mr. B. H. Bilpodiwalla.

Vice-Presidents:—1. Mr. F. K. Darbari and 2. Mr. P. B. Mandorina.

Hon. Secretaries:—Mr. P. S. Gaoker, and Mr. P. R. Mulay.

The meeting also elected Mr. M. K. Naik, Hon. Secretary, Suberban District Co-operative Institute, to work on the committee, as they thought that his experience in the Co-operative cause would be useful to them, and resolved to request every Co-operative Society in the Mills, to send three representatives on this Conference Committee.

The Conference Committee is sitting very shortly to discuss the details.

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FROM TO-DAY

TRUELY A GREAT PICTURE

A Picturization without a parallel in the History of Filmdom

A Mystery that defies all criminology and legal intelligence.

SILENT WITNESS

A Fox Picture starring LIONEL ATWILL and GRETA NISSEN

YOU WILL REMEMBER THIS PICTURE FOR DAYS TOGETHER WHEN YOU SEE IT AT

LUXURIOUS AND MOST COMFORTABLE THEATRE IN BOMBAY.

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NEW QUEEN'S ROAD

TO-NIGHT 6-30 & 10 P.M.
PLANS ARE OPEN.
Tel. No. 21666.

15,000 per cent WEIGHTAGE FOR EUROPEANS!

PREMIER'S AWARD EXPOSED

Most Favoured Treatment For "Non-Citizens"

INDIAN MERCHANTS' SCATHING CRITICISM

The following is the statement of the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber on the Communal ward announced by British Prime Minister.

The Committee consider Separate Communal Represen ation as detrimental to nation building and to national interests; yet they must admit that the conditions prevailing throughout the country and the alleged loss of mutual trust and confidence and the resultant failure of the country's representatives at the Round Table Conference to arrive at another solution do not indicate a situation that can justify their demanding the immediate complete abolition of those principles. At the same time, they disapprove of the extension of this principle to alien communities and interests out of all proportion to any claim that they may have.

EUROPEAN REPRESENTATION.

The Committee must, in this connection, and in accord with the main principle of representation they advocate, point out the cases of special representation granted to the Europeans in India on more than one ground. This is out of all proportion to the strength or importance of this community in the country. According to the Simon Commission Report, the total strength of Europeans all over India and Burma is 176,000. This includes the soldiers in the Army (70,000), Civil servants of all grades (12,000) and the mercantile section, including 45,000 women. In the Governors' Provinces of British India, according to that authority, the total figure was 136,000, as against a total population of 246½ millions (1921 Census). Hence, as the Report observes "the adult males not in Government service amounted to 21,780 in British India." To this body of 22,000 men, in round terms, in all the Provinces of British India, an aggregate representation of something like 61 is given on one of two distinct grounds, viz. either frankly as Europeans (25 seats) or as representing Trade and Commerce in India (36 seats). This is without counting the representation given to the Anglo-Indians and Christians in India, without also counting such representation of the Official element as may be secured to that element in the several Provinces, and, of course, without counting the still further representation yet to be given to them in the Central Legislature, to which the present decision does not apply. These figures would suffice to prove that whereas the general population of Hindus secure a seat for roughly every 300,000 of their number, the Europeans in the several Provinces secure one seat for every 2,266 of their total strength, or a weightage of some 15,000 per cent. And if we omit from the total strength of the European population in India public servants of all grades and departments as requiring no representation, the proportion would probably work out as one seat for every 600 of the population.

EUROPEANS' STAKE.

On the other hand, if the importance of the Europeans in India is to be measured by the stake that community is supposed to hold in the commerce and industry of the country, the authority already cited (Simon Report) have admitted the fact that, except perhaps in Bengal and Cawnpore, the bulk of the industrial capital invested in India, and the overwhelming majority of industrial labour, is undoubtedly Indian within the meaning of the Fiscal Commission's recommendations. Even if we measure the importance of the community by its stake in the commerce of the country, it must be noted that the Europeans have practically no place in the internal commerce of the country. This commerce is, under the conditions of India, probably ten times as important in value, and hundred times as important in volume, as the foreign commerce. Even as regards foreign commerce, more than half is handled by the Indian commercial community. Under these circumstance, the Committee fail to understand why the Europeans in India have been given such a multiple and special representation, so heavily out of all proportion to their strength, their stake, or their service to India.

STEP-MOTHERLY TREATMENT

In contrast with the most favoured treatment given to the Europeans the Committee cannot but point out that the Indian commercial community represents perhaps more than three-fourths of industrial and commercial capital invested in the land, handles practically the whole internal trade of the country, and conducts over 60 per cent. of the foreign trade of the country. If special treatment is at all to be given to the commercial elements, whether or not the latter need or desire it, the Committee must emphasise the obvious fact that the Indian commercial community deserves such consideration at least ten times more than their European rivals. And yet, the Prime Minister's decision accords them only half of the special representation given to European commerce in the provinces, and less than 30 per cent. of the total special European representation.

ALL TO NON-CITIZENS.

This extraordinarily favourable and special treatment given to the European community in India is all the more objectionable, because of its necessary implication that those who claim to be Europeans are not citizens of India. The Committee are aware that the definition of Indian citizenship has yet to be given. But they cannot but point out that the insistence upon special privilege to Europeans in India 'as' Europeans would be incompatible with the normal requirement of every sound political principle that no one should be given political rights except the citizens of the country. If the fantastic logic, which has inspired the claim for special treatment for Europeans in India, is to be strictly carried out, the Japanese perhaps ought to be given a still larger representation, for they at least are 'buyers' of India's raw products and therefore,—in a manner of speaking,—greater benefactors to the Indian primary producer, while the Europeans in India are mostly interested in competing with the nascent Indian industries by importing foreign products into the country. The Committee have advanced this argument, simply and solely, to show how utterly absurd the claim for special treatment by any such non-Indian communities, priding themselves on their being non-Indians, is.

CENTRAL LEGISLATURE.

The decision of the Prime Minister awarding such disproportionate representation to Europeans in the various Provincial Legislatures, cannot but be regarded as a fore-runner of a still more disproportionate recognition of the Europeans in the Central National Legislature. For there the claim of the Europeans would presumably be held by the British Prime Minister to be even more considerable than in the Provinces, for the simple reason that the functions of the Central Government concern far more vitally the commerce and industry of the nation than the functions ordinarily within the jurisdiction of the Provincial Governments. The Committee see no justification whatsoever for any recognition of the claim for foreign mercantile interests for protection, as their object, frankly speaking, has often been in conflict with the interests of Indian commerce and industries. Apart from this consideration, whatever may be said of the claim of the foreign commercial community in India for some recognition in the Central National Legislature the Committee must repeat that in the Local Legislatures there is absolutely no reason for special attention being paid to such alien interests.

TOO MUCH WEIGHTAGE.

The only reason that is being advanced in interested quarters for such special treatment, is the plea that, under the proposed Reforms, the Official bloc is likely to disappear; and that, therefore, smaller communities and special interests which have hitherto looked to the Official bloc for safeguarding their interests must now look to their own strength for the purpose. In this connection, the Committee must point out, in the first place that the elimination of the Official bloc would be,—as and when it is accomplished,—the only evidence of the sincerity of the British Government to make a substantial transfer of power from the present bureaucracy to the representatives of the Indian people. On that understanding, the discontinuance of the Official bloc cannot be made into a reason for creating new blocs that would always act so as to frustrate and defeat the wishes of the Indian people in political matters. The European element, particularly in Bengal, as the figures now show, would always almost hold the key position; so that virtually speaking those representatives will be the dictators in such a province, though they only muster less than tenth of the total strength of the Local Legislature.

VIRTUALLY DICTATORS.

The mischief of this disproportionate position lies not only in the probability of virtual power being thus in the hands of an infinitesimal minority, and an alien minority at that, but also in the progressive demoralisation of the Indian politicians, which the presence of the foreign element in such an entrenched position amidst them must involve.

The Committee realise that, in the absence of an agreement the decision of His Majesty's Government will prevail, but the Committee are firmly of opinion that suitable opportunities have not yet been provided for such an agreement; full and free opportunities should, therefore, be given to all parties concerned, including those important interests which are at present in jail, and whose participation in reaching such an agreement is indispensable. Failing such opportunities, the Committee are of opinion that the Prime Minister's offer to replace the Communal Award by such agreement is not a fair position to take, as there is still a chance of an agreement being arrived at. The Committee would appeal to every leader in India of every community to do his best for a national forum for the decision of this question to be brought about so that with a spirit of give-and-take, and with a view to secure the betterment of the nation as a whole, some arrangement may be made. The Committee are firmly convinced that, if the principle of separate electorates by communities is to be retained in Constitution it should be retained not because His Majesty's Government desire that it should be retained, but because the parties concerned have mutually agreed for its retention unto such time as may be necessary.

BOMBAY YARN MARKET

Improved Tone On Steadiness Of Cotton

ENGLISH YARN PRICES TOO HIGH

BOMBAY, Sept. 28

Since our last Report the undertone in the Yarn Market seems to have improved to some extent alround owing to various important reasons. The first and foremost reason which has led to produce some feeling of confidence amongst the merchants here as well as in districts, has been the remarkable steadiness in prices of the raw material during the last few days. As a matter of fact decline in cotton prices has stopped since the last 4/5 days and it seems as if the Cotton market is settled now more or less at the present level of prices viz Rs 225/ for April/May Broach. The fluctuations have been now very narrow and immaterial for the purpose of the Trade and this has naturally been producing a great deal of confidence amongst the dealers in the Yarn market. Secondly, the political situation has considerably improved as a result of the latest news from Poona which has added further confidence amongst the Trade circles. Monsoon throughout the country has been satisfactory and it is believed in the next few months Indian Crops will be moving in several districts which will increase the purchasing power of the suppliers as a result of which there will be improvement in demand for manufactured goods. On the whole, the general conditions seem to be more hopeful than for the last sevral days and the confidence alround in the Trade seems to be gradually increasing.

ENGLISH YARNS

There is no special business to report in this class of yarns, either for ready or for forward delivery. Manchester Strike is over, but the prices quoted by them are almost unworkable owing to Japanese and Shanghai competition.

JAPANESE YARNS

Prices are more or less steady in sympathy with steady Cotton and there has been some improvement in demand in this class of yarns. Japanese Import Houses have slightly raised their rates owing to general improvement in Trade conditions and also due to some further rise in Japanese Exchange. Limited business has been arranged for forward delivery in 40s. and various other important lines.

ARTIFICIAL SILK YARN

The Syndicate prices have remained unchanged, but owing to large arrivals of non syndicate goods purchased by some dealers at cheaper prices, offtake in Syndicate goods has considerably declined. Stocks in principal markets particularly in Southern Indian markets are reported to be very heavy and demand therefore is very limited. Japanese quotations are almost unchanged with very little forward business doing.

INDIAN YARNS

Enquiries in the local market as well as from upcountry districts have no doubt improved in sympathy with steady Cotton but the rates offered in many cases are much too low and sales by the mills therefore are reported to be small. Some feeling of confidence however is noticeable amongst the dealers and consumers and it is very likely that if Cotton remains steady and also shows further improvement, our mills will be able to make satisfactory sales in parns. The undertonee has distinctly improved and the general outlook seems to be more satisfactory than before.

RAW COTTON SITUATION

Politics Important Factor

Bombay, September 29.

Messrs. P. Chrystal and Co., in their report issued to-day state that politics are perhaps more important factor. The report reads as under:—

The past week has been rather a dull and uninteresting one, with Liverpool and Bombay optimistic and very ready to speak enthusiastically about the deterioration taking place in the American Crop but with New York taking a much more sceptical view of the situation and usually administering a cold douche to the other markets. To-day we have received two cables from Liverpool friends as follows:—I "Market affected unfavourably by political situation uncertainty. Crop prospects continue poor. Prospects favour an advance." and 2. "Rainy weather continues. Crop prospects declining." We confess that the reluctance of New York to follow Liverpool's confident tone impresses us and makes us wonder whether the crop is deteriorating quite as much as Liverpool would believe. It might be thought that the daily and weekly weather reports would help us to estimate the condition of the crop but the reports are extremely short and the cotton belt is extremely large and the reports must of necessity therefore be of little assistance. Clement Curtis puts the crop at 11,440,000 bales which is a reduction of nearly half a million bales as compared with his estimate a month ago but is rather larger than the last. Official estimate. Politics are perhaps a more important factor at the moment. The split in the British Cabinet over the Ottawa Conference has caused much comment but in our opinion it may not be of very much importance. Affairs in Germany are no clearer and the present dispute between France and Germany does not make for confidence in a position already extremely obscure. Indian politics have improved following the acceptance by the Prime Minister of the Agreement between the Hindus and the Depressed Classes and there is at last some hope of a turn for the better in this country. The only countries which may be said to be doing better generally are Great Britain, India, (omitting Bombay) America and to a certain extent some of the Continental powers where there has recently been an improvement in the textile industries.

Crop prospects in India are distinctly good and if the weather is more or less normal from now onwards there should be a very satisfactory Indian crop. There has been quite a fair export demand but Local Mills, owing to the poor demand for local mill products are still out of the market. Prices here are about 5 rupees lower than the close on the 22nd instant.

Generally speaking while we expect to see the market higher eventually we prefer to wait for a good reaction to buy.

A DELICIOUS DRINK
(Made of Cereals).
PALATABLE
NOURISHING
SUSTAINING.

Ready in five minutes welcome at any time, children love it, give it to your guests. Shanta is good for digestion, for sleep and for exhaustion.

THE DHARAMSI MORARJI CHEMICAL Co. BOMBAY

NASIK PRISON IS SO G-O-O-D!

Denial Of Ill-Treatment Of Politicals

DIET, AND DOCTORS TWICE A DAY; KEEP DISEASE AWAY

BOMBAY, Thursday.

The Director of Information, Bombay, in a communique states:

Articles have appeared in the press dealing with alleged ill-treatment of civil disobedience prisoners at the Nasik Central Prison. Some of the complaints are of a general character. For example it is stated that prisoners are treated with "considerable severity" because they have to take part in bathing and latrine parades and that 'every little deviation" from the rigid routine is punished.

Bathing and latrine parades are part of the ordinary jail discipline, and so is the order requiring prisoners to walk in formation when moving about any part of the prison, but small deviations from jail routine are not punished.

It is only when the prisoner is refractory, defiant or wilfully lazy that he is punished.

OFFENSIVE LANGUAGE

Another complaint is that the convict warders use offensive language to civil disobedience prisoners and hit them with the "light canes" they carry. In fact, they do not carry canes at all but solid wood batons and it is obvious that these are weapons which cannot be and are not used freely and indiscriminately in the way suggested. While it is denied that the convict overseers use bad language to or insult the civil disobedience prisoners, it may be pointed out that in order to avoid contact between ordinary convicts and the other prisoners, the latter were offered posts as convict overseers but refused them on the ground that it would be "humiliating" to wear the prescribed uniform.

INTERVIEWS.

Another complaint is that friends and relatives who seek interviews have to wait outside the jail for hours and then are sometimes sent away. There is a specific time for interviews and whenever an application for an interview is made the applicant is informed of the time and the jail authorities cannot be blamed if people come at the wrong time. Other visitors who do not come at an appointed time are not kept waiting longer than is necessary.

HUNGER STRIKE.

In the hunger-strike which began on the evening of August 31, 190 "C" class prisoners out of 339 took part.

All the strikers had given up their strike by the morning of September 3. It was only after all the prisoners had taken their food that an inquiry was instituted and it was found that there were no grounds for a hunger strike.

It is untrue that complaints of grievances are ignored. Some prominence has been given to the alleged grievances of an individual, who was formally a 'B' class prisoner at the Nasik Central Jail but who paid his fine and was released. Inquiries show that this individual had no grievances whatsoever. He was operated on for appendicitis in June and in addition to a convalescent period in the civil hospital he remained in the prison hospital for two months. During his convalescence he was allowed, among other things, sweet lemons, grapes and butter. He used to get basketful of these fruits sent in and also apples, oranges and peaches, much to the benefit of the other "B" class prisoners, until his supplies were reduced to reasonable proportions. When this was done, the man was very rude to the jailer and was awarded separate confinement. His alleged hunger strike lasted for only half a day after which he paid his fine and left the prison.

MEDICAL ATTENTION

It is utterly untrue to say that proper medical attention is not given to the prisoners. Medical subordinates visit the civil disobedience prisoners twice a day as compared with once a day to the ordinary prisoners and a reference to the extra diet statement of the Nasik Central Prison shows the marked difference in extras given to civil disobedience prisoners and to ordinary prisoners a conclusive proof of the special attention which they receive.

RAIN IN WEST DACCAN

POONA, September 29.

Associated with thunderstorms, there has been nearly general rain in Mysore and local rain in Tenasserim, Upper Burma and East Bengal, while a few falls have occurred in the West Deccan and Malabar. There has also been light general rain in Assam.

Chief amounts of rainfall:—Bhamo, one inch; Tavoy 3|4; Victoria Point and Lashio 1|2; Barisal 1; Narayanganj 3|4; Dhubri and Bogra 1|2; Silchar and Cherrapunji 1|4; Shopal 1|2; Bangalore 2; Mangalore 1-1|2; Mercara and Kodiakanal 1; Mahableshwar, Aurangabad and Coonoor, 1|2 and Miraj and Mysore, 1|4.

Forecast:—Thunderstorm rain will extend in the western half of the peninsula. Local showers will recur in Burma, Assam and East Bengal.—A.P.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

Increased Selling On Favourable Weather Forecast

CROP 50 PER CENT. PICKED AND 45 PER CENT. GINNED

Bombay, September 29.

Continued rains over the U. S. A. cotton belt lowered the grades and damaged the crop Unfavourable weather is delaying picking and ginning and private crop estimates are being reduced.

The weekly Government weather report is rather less unfavourable than generally expected and official forecast is favourable for the Eastern belt.

Southern hedging is too big for the market to stand at present as outside buying is limited Prevailing opinion is that cotton is cheap at present prices and higher prices are expected in the long run but operators are awaiting lower levels before entering in the market

The New York cotton futures market advanced during the early part on Wednesday on reports of unfavourable weather, but reacted later on favourable Eastern belt and selling on a reaction theory.

Prices opened at a rise of 4 points and fluctuated within a narrow range and reached the highest level at noon when January was quoted 7.53 against previous close at 7.47. At this level there was increased selling pressure which in conjunction with Southern hedge selling resulted in a decline of 16 points from the highest level. The market closed at about the lowest level at a net decline of 10 to 6 points. Spot cotton prices declined 10 points at 7.40c.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was easy and closed at a decline of 8 to 12 points. Spot cotton prices declined 15 points at 7.35c.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of 3 to 5 points on scattered buying influenced by reports of heavy rains. Later on there was slight improvement on from New York opening advices. Towards the close prices eased in sympathy with New York traders being nervous. The market closed quiet at a decline of 1 to 3 points Middling American Spot cotton prices advanced 2 points at 6.10d per lb.

East Indian cotton futures declined one point and Egyptian cotton futures closed irregular at a rise of one point to a decline of one point.

The Alexandria cotton futures market was steady and closed at a rise of 11 points.

PRIVATE CABLES.

New York October Highest 7.53 (12-39 p.m.) Lowest 7.37 (close.)

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following cable:—

"Southern cables bullish. Manchester reports better demand. There is more disposition to buy. Think reduced crop estimates will soon be current, causing an advance."

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

Liverpool.—Market remains steady on continued rains. Weekly weather report less unfavourable than expected.

New York.—Hedging is proving too much for the market to stand at present. Outside interest is declining. Think decline may proceed somewhat further. We believe that cotton is cheap at present prices and that on all breaks purchases are advisable.

New York.—Covering. Trade buying scale down. Spot Houses. Locals sold.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

9-13 a.m:—Heavy rains Eastern belt, Central belt and Texas. More rain expected.

9-29 a.m.:—West Texas too much rain, bolls not opening but rotting on stalk, deterioration 25 per cent. Worsening daily.

10-36 a.m.:—We are bullish on cotton in the long run, but so bound up with other commodities and stocks of United States of America that prices will be affected thereby. Recent rains have lowered grade and probably reduced production somewhat. Estimate 50 per cent. picked and 45 per cent. ginned by 30th of this month. American and Continental mills active buyers present basis.

11-30 a.m.:—Continued rains sustaining market; quiet.

12-33 p.m.:—Between midnight and daylight cold rains, Eastern belt and Central belt. More rain expected.

9-40 p.m.:—Forecast less rains. Trade absorbel local traders selling Weekly Government Weather Report rather less unfavourable than expected.

Another of their Liverpool friends cabled as under:—Rainy weather continues. Crop prospects declining.

Another of their New York friends cabled as under:—Expect higher market before Bureau. Recent rains lowered grades and did some damage. 3,600,000 to 4,000,000 picked so far owing bad weather. Big merchant demand with mill demand only moderate.

Messrs Breul and Co., have received the following cable dated 28th instant. (5-40 p.m.) from the Liverpool friends Messrs Reynolds and Gibson:—

"Still favour bull side and recommand purchases on all easy markets."

NEW YORK COTTON
New York Sept 28.

October	7 27—.11
December	7 34—.08
January 1933	7 37—.10
March 1933	7 47—.08
Middling Spot	7 40—.10

NEW ORLEANS COTTON
New York Sept 28

October	7 30—.08
December	7 35—.12
Middling Spot	7 35—.15

NEW YORK.
New York: 10-55 a m
(As known in Liverpool at closing time):—

October	Unquoted
January	7 52
March	7.60

NEW YORK: NOON CALL.
New York Sept 28

October	Unquoted
January	7.45
March	7.53

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York Sept 28

	Bales
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	45.000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	2.000
Day's Exports to the Continent	7.000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, Sept. 28.
10-10 a.m. To-day's Quotations. Price.

September 1932	..	5 80+.01
October 1932	.... 5.82	5 79—
November 1932	..	5.75—.01
December 1932	..	5.75—.01
January 1933	.... 5.79	5 75—.01
February 1933	...	7.75—.01
March 1933	..... 5.80	5 75—.02
April 1933	.....	5 75—.02
May 1933	..... 5.81	5 75—.02
June 1933	.....	5.76—.02
July 1933	..... 5.82	5.76—.03
August 1933	.....	5 75—.04
September	.....	7.75—.04
Middling Spot	...	6 10+.02

EGYPTIAN COTTON
Liverpool, Sept. 28.

SAKELLARIDIS:—	
October	8.32
November	8 38
December	8.34
January 1933	8.45
March 1933	8.53
May 1933	8.61
July 1933	8.69
F.G.F. Spot	8.80

INDIAN COTTON
Liverpool, Sept. 28.

BROACH:—	
Fully Good (Good Staple)	5.68
Fine (Good Staple)	5.80
Superfine (Good Staple)	5.92
C.P.OOmra:—	
Good (No.1 Staple)	5.66
Superfine (No.1 Staple)	5.81
Choice (No.1 Staple)	5.96
BENGAL:—	
Good	4.80
Fully Good	4.90
Fine	5.00
SCINDE:—	
Fully Good	4.90
Fine	5.00
Superfine	5.10

LONDON METAL.
London, Sept. 28.

Copper Braziers	47
Yellow Metal	39-1/2
Spelter Hard Indian Brands	15
Corrugat Sheets 24 Gauge	10
Tin English Ingot	155

Bombay Cotton

Bombay, Sept 29

In sympathy with a decline of 10 points in New York futures the local market opened as expected at Rs 221 for Broach A./M. delivery.

At the opening there was some nervous long liquidation which depressed prices to Rs. 219/12 but later on rallied to Rs 220/8 on scattered short covering

The market was dull and featureless Prices are fluctuating within a narrow range. Professional operators are doing nothing awaiting private American cotton crop estimates

Liverpool market opened at a decline of 4 points and later on it was 8 points down. Prices in the local market declined to Rs. 219|8 and finally closed as under:—

Broach A|M. 219|8.
Oomra D|J. 194|8.
Bengal D|J. 173.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, Sept. 29.

December	169 50—3 80
March	175.80—3.30

READY COTTON SALES.
Bombay, Sept. 29.

97 Motiram Vaghji Khamgaon old 176.
100 Motiram Vaghji Manabadar —35 off.
78 Motiram Vaghji Wadhvan —11 off.
126 Viram Ludha Mudroad — 10 off.
32 B Mavji Dhuri 184.
101 P. R. Vakharia Nimbahera 188.
60 P. R. Vakharia Nimbahera 188.
103 B Karshandas Dhulia 183-1|2.
63 Narshi Nagshi Arvi 201.
65 B Karshandas Jalgaon 183
55 Motiram Vaghji Bhayavadar 20 off.
64 Motiram Vaghji Adoni 195.
50 Motiram Vaghji Limbdi 200.
42 Motiram Vaghji Limbdi 202
45 Motiram Vaghji Manabadar —20 off.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, Sept. 29.

Bengal Superfine	190
Bengal Fine	185
Bengal F.G.	180
Sindh-Punjab Fine	185
Sindh-Punjab F. G.	180
Wardha-Hingt. Fine	211
Nagpur-Savner Fine	211
Yeotmal Fine	208
Arvi Fine	208
Ellichpur Fine	207
Amraoti Fine	205
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	205
Mulkapur Fine	193
Khandesh Fine	193
Muthia F.G.	173
Jalna-Sailu F.G.	190
Burwah-Sanavad F. G.	205
Ujjain-Shujaulpur F. G.	205
Broach F.G.	212
Punjab|American	210|15
Punjab|American mix	195|200
Cambodia	263
Miraj|Sangli	223
Compta Good	210
Bagalkot	208
Jinja	315
Busoga	325
Kampala	330

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.
Bombay, Sept. 29.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	Sinst 1st Septr. This year.
Khandesh	129	7,289
Central India	245	6,041
Barsi and Nagar	....	5.984
Hyderabad-Gaorani	....	2,123
Berar	332	11,641
Central Provinces	....	2,471
Total Oomras	706	35,549
Dholera	738	31.315
N.-W. Provinces	...	748
Rajputana	40	4,517
Sind-Punjab	....	1,588
Broach	98	3,070
Coompta & Dharwar	2,141	18,057
Westerns-Northerns	1,415	23.400
Cocoanada	....	.....
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	....	4,410
Persian	11	1.021
American	....	2,629
Egyptian & African	....	7.958
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	....	.....
Total	5,149	134.262

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.
Bombay, Sept. 29.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday.	1st Sept. to 22nd Septr. This year.
Europe	2,485	6,306
Japan & China	994	68,710
Coast Ports	....	51
Up-country by Rail	....	6,332
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	....	7,015
Total	3,479	89,314

COTTON STRADDLES

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES.
Bombay, Sept. 29.

NEW YORK-LIVERPOOL:—Oct. 411; Jany. 393; March 383.

BOMBAY-LIVERPOOL:—Broach A|May (expected)—L'pool May (expected) Rs. 25-1|2 at Exchange 1|6.

BOMBAY-NEW YORK:—Broach A|May (expected)—New York May (closing) Rs. 22 at 3.45 Cross Rate.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.
Bombay, Sept. 29.

F.P. Bales.	1932-33.	1931-32.
Receipts to date 28-9-32	1316000	1261000
Receipts Yesterday 28-9-32	45000	40000
Exports to date 28-9-32	1011000	664000
Stock at Ports 23-9-32	3522000	3149000
Stock at Interior Towns 23-9-32	1453000	812000
Stock at Liverpool 23-9-32	784000	823000
Visible Supply 23-9-32	6932000	5335000
Quantity in Sight 23-9-32	1725000	1502000
Quantity out of Sight 23-9-32	1596000	1380000

NEW YORK SUGAR
New York, Sept. 28

Extension holding possibility Cuban crop later than usual and Porto-Rico tropical storm doing considerable damage, has caused improved demand for duty frees think well of selling to secure profits Purchases should be made during the weak spots Technical strength December covering against small sales refiners.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE
London, Sept. 28

	£
Chartered Bank of I. A. & C.	14-1/8
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register)	114
P. & O. Banking Corporation	7-1/2
National Bank of India	41-1/2
Funding Loan, 4 p.c.	107-5/8
Conversion Loan, 3½ p.c.	99-1/4
Rupee Paper 3½ p.c	51
Indian Stock 3 p.c. Sterling Loan	70-1/2
Indian Stock 3½ p.c Sterling Loan	82-1/2
Indian Stock 4½ p.c. Sterling Loan	103-3/4
Consols 2½ p.c.	73-1/2
War Loan 5 p.c.	101
Victory Bonds, 4 p.c.	107-5/8

LONDON PRODUCE
London, Sept. 28

Cottonseed Bombay Hull ton—No offers.

Castorseed Bombay Hull ton—Sellers £12:10:0 Sep/Oct.

Rapeseed Torio, Hull/Continent.—Sellers £12:10:0 Sep/Oct.

LINSEED.
Linseed Calcutta (London) ton—Sellers £11:2:6 Sep/Oct.
Linseed La Plata, c i f Hull ton—Sellers £8:17:6 Oct.
Linseed Bombay (London) ton—Nominal £12:2:6 Sep/Oct.

LINSEED OIL.
London, Sept. 28

Linseed Oil naked London cwt—Sellers 17/3 Oct/Dec.
Linseed Oil naked London cwt—Sellers 17/9 Jan./Apl.

LONDON RUBBER.
London, Sept. 28

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed lb. Spot—Sellers 2-11/16.

LONDON SILVER.
London, Sept. 28

Silver.—Market quietly steady

Spot	17-3/4
Forward	17-7/8

LONDON GOLD.
London, Sept. 28

Bars gold fine per oz. £5:19:5

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES
London, Sept. 28

Interest Day to Day Loan	3/8 p.c.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loan	1/2 p.c.
Bank bills 3 months	1-35/64 p.c.
Bank bills 6 months	1-25/32 p.c.
Fine trade bills, 3 Months	2-1/2 p.c.
Fine trade bills, 6 Months	2-3/4 p.c.

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, Sept. 28

T.T. London on Berlin	14.51
T.T. London on Amsterdam	8.59-1/4
T.T. London on Brussels	24.86
T.T. London on Madrid	42.21
T.T. London on Milan	67.31
T.T. London on Berne	17.90
T.T. London on Paris	88.09
T.T. London on Prague	116.50
T.T. London on New York (Closing Rate)	3.45-3/8

WHEAT BALTIC EXCHANGE
LONDON Sept. 28.

Rozario Santa Fe per 64 lb Cargoes 27/ Sep/Oct Sellers.
Barletta Russo per 64 lb. cargoes 27/ Sep/Oct sellers
Wheat South Australian Parcels 29/ Sep/Oct paid & sellers.
Wheat Choice White Karachi Parcels No Offers.

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, September 29

B. C. Rate T. T. 1|6 3-32.
B. C. Rate D. D. 1|6 3-32.
LONDON:—
Banks selling T. T. 1|6 5-32 Near.
Banks Selling D. D. 1|6 1-8.
Banks selling T. T. 1|6 1-8 to December.
Banks Buying T. T. 1|6 3-16
Banks Buying D. D. 1|6 7-32.
Banks Buying 3 Months 1|6 3-32 Sept.|Oct.|Nov.
Banks Buying 3 Months 1|6 1 Dec.|Jan.
Banks Buying 3 mos.
NEW YORK:—
B. C. Rate T. T. 385.
Banks selling T. T. 383.
Banks Buying T. T. 382.
PARIS:—
Banks Selling D. D. 662.
Banks Buying D. D. 672.
AMSTERDAM:—
Banks Selling D. D. 64-3/4.
JAPAN:—
Banks Selling T. T. 94.
Banks Buying 60 days 89.
HONGKONG:—
Banks Selling D. D. 90.
SHANGHAI:—
Banks Selling D. D. 117.
SINGAPORE:—
Banks selling D. D. 155.
JAVA:—
Banks Selling D. D. 64-34.
CROSS RATE:—
New York|London 3 45 28th instant.
Shanghai|London 1|9 1|16 29th instant.
Japan|London 1|4 3|4 28th instant.
London Paris 88.00 28th instast
London|Belgium 24.87 28th instant.
London|Switzerland 17.91 28th instant.
London|Italy 67 25 28th instant
London|Holland 8.60 28th instant.
London|Holland 8..0 28th instant.
London|Stockholm 19.47 28th instant
London|New York 3.45-1|4 28th instant.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Very Firm.
Gold £5-19:3 27th instant; £5 19 3 28th instant.
Silver London Ready £17-11|16 27th instant: £17-3|4 28th instant
Silver London Forward £17-13|16 27th instant: £17-7|8 28th instant
Silver New York Ready £27-1|2 27th instant: £27-3|4 28th instant
London Discounts 3 Mos. 19|32 per cent 27th instant: 19|32 per cent. 28th instant.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 1-1|32 per cent 27th instant; 1-1|16 per cent 28th instant.
Imperial Bank Rate 4 per cent
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent
Money:—Call 1 per cent. 3 Mos 2 per cent. 6 Mos. 2-3|4 per cent
Tone:—Easy.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET
LONDON, Sept. 28.

Fair Rio Coffee (No.7 quality) Spot 8—3/4.

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET
LONDON, Sept. 23.

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 c & f Calcutta:—Sep/Dec per cwt. 8/ sellers.
c & f Bombay Sep/Dec 8/0—1/2 sellers
c & f Karachi:—Sep/Dec per cwt. 8/0—1/2 sellers

PRODUCE RECEIPTS
Bombay, September 29.

Khandeish 129 bales.
Central India 245 bales.
Berar 332 bales.
Dholiera 738 bales.
Rajputana 40 bales.
Broach 98 bales.
Coompta-Dharwar 2,141 bales.
Western-Northerns 1,415 bales.
Persians 11 bales.
Wheat 31,398 cwts.
Linseed 11,374 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustarseeds 420 Cwts.
Gingellyseed 105 Cwts.
Poppyseed 205 Cwts.
Groundnuts 9,189 Cwts.
Castorseed 5,003 Cwts.
Rice 37,241 Cwas.
Myrabollams 2,757 Cwts.
Cottonseed 2,958 Cwts.
Mowraseed 591 Cwts.
Gram 747 Cwts.
Joowar 914 Cwts.
Barley 1,184 Cwts.
Bajree 4,396 Cwts.
Coal 922 Tons.

THE SEED TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.
Bombay, September 29.

Castorseeds September delivery —Closed.
Castorseeds May delivery—opening Rs. 34; highest Rs. 34|7; closing Rs. 34|6|6.
Groundnut seeds February delivery—opening Rs. 34|12 lowest Rs 34|11; closing Rs. 35|5|6.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

Tata Constructions In Great Demand

IMPROVED DEMAND AT THE DECLINE FOR MILL SHARES

Bombay, Sept. 29.

A steady tone prevailed in the market to-day, fluctuations were small and turnover limited. Power and Electric shares were in request at improved rates. Telephone ordinaries and Tata Constructions displayed an unusual strength. Bombay Dyeings finished at 673/2/-. Fazuls declined to 263/2/- and closed at 276-14. Colabas were in demand upto 78-12. Nagpores were done at 280. Bombay Burmas touched 355 and closed at 358-12. Tata Steel ordinaries declined to 27-4 and closed at 27-12. Bombay Telephones changed hands at 60-8 and Constructions found buyers at 48-4 X.D. Katni ordys were done at 153-2 and Indians were unchanged at 178-2. Andhras closed at 1126-4 and Powers finished at 723-12. Hydros came to business at 130-5 and Bombay Trams were done at 110.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.
Bombay, Sept. 29.

Bombay Dyeing 670; 68; 73;
Century 206, 5; 8;
Colaba 77, 78;
Crescent 45;
Fazul 275; 73; 76-14.
Indore 347;
Madhowji 7;
Nagpur 277; 80;
New Great 117, 118;
Pearl 143; 41; 45;
Simplex 48;
Swadeshi 208, 7;
Burma 357; 55; 58;
Hydro 129; 130-5;
Tram 109-11; 110-5;
Deff 215;
Ord 27-8; 4; 12;
Bundi 14;
Indian 177; 78;
Katni Ord. 153-2;
Alcock 122 N

TEXTILE SECTION

Ahmedabad Advance	292|8
Apollo Mills	0-12
Bombay Dyeing	673|2
Century	208.12
Central India	280
Colaba Land	78|2
Crescent	45
Dawn Mills	485
E. D Sassoon	0-3½
Elphinstone	1/8
Ebrahim Pabaney	78|2
Edward Sassoon	25
Finlay	35
Fazulbhoy	276.14
Gokak	11|4
Hindustan	1462/8
Indian Manufg.	1262/8
Indian Bleaching	142|8
Indore-Malwa	347|8
Kastoorchand	7/0
Khatau	68/12
Kohinoor	139|6
Lakshmi	965
Morarjee	400
Madhavjee	7/6
Model Nagpore	60-0
Mysore	103|12
New City	43-12
New Great	117|8
Pearl	145
Phoenix	290
Sholapur	1950
Sholapur Deb. (94 F.P.)	93-8
Sassoon Silk	45
Swan	55-0
Simplex	48|12
Swadeshi	207|8
Tata Mills	18-0
Vishnu	1500

HYDRO & ELECTRIC SECTION

Ahmedabad Electric	124-6
Andhra Valley Ord.	1126|4
Andhra Valley Pref.	1075
Bombay Tram ordy.	110|5
Bombay Tram Pref.	67-4
Broach Electric	8|4
Karachi Electic	150|0
Surat Electric	117|8
Suburban Electric	102
Tata Hydro Ord.	130|5
Tata Hydro Pref.	105|15
Tata 8 p.c. Deb.	107|12
Tata Power Ordy.	723|12
Tata Power Pref.	1120

MISCELLANEOUS SECTION

Alcock Ashdown	122|8
Br. Burma Petrol	2-14-1|2
Bombay Burma Old	358|12
Bombay Burma New	123|12
Bombay Steamer	213|2
Bombay Telephone	60|8
Bombay 5½ p.c Deb.	52/14
Bellapur Sugar	142|8
India Radio Ordy	280
India Radio Defd.	250
Indian Mercantile	29/12
McKenzies	60/0
New India Assurance	19
Jupiter Insurance	6|4
Oriental Insurance	1975
Vulcan Insurance	5|2
Port Canning	560-0
Scindia Steam	7|15
Tata Construction	48|4
Tata Iron & Steel Ordy.	27/10
Tata Iron & S. Def.	215
Tata 1st Pref.	120
Tata 2nd Pref	45/0
Tata Oil	16|4

RAILWAY SECTION

Ahmedabad Prantej	620
Amritsar Patti Ord.	88
Central Provinces	68-1
Dhond Bharamati	70
Gujarat	50
Hoshiarpur Doab	63
Larkhana	76-0
Mandra Bhon	55
Mymensingh Rebate	65
Mymensingh Gtd.	68
Pachora Jamner	51|8
Sara Siraiganj	65
Sialkot Narowal	72
Sind Light	45
Tapti Valley	595
Upper Sind Light	70

BANK SECTION

Bank of India	90|8
Baroda Bank	70-8
Bombay Provincial	53
Central Bank	16|3
Eastern Bank	65
Imperial F. P.	1187|8
Imperial P. P.	288|12
Union Bank	4|6

CEMENT SECTION

Bundi Cement	14
Gwalior Cement	51
Indian Cement	178|8
Katni Cement ordy	153|2
Katni Cement defd.	525
Punjab Cement Ordy.	8|2
Punjab Cement Pref.	10-4
Shahabad Cement	180|10
Shivrajpur	17-12
United Cement	75

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
Bombay, Sept. 29.

	Rs
3 1|2 p.c. G. P. Notes	69|13
4 p.c. 1931|36 Conv.	96-12
4 p.c. 1934|37 Loan	96
4 p.c. 1960|70 Loan	79|15
4 1|2 p.c 1934 Bonds	99-12
4 1|2 p.c. 1955|60 Loan	90-2
4 p.c. 1939|44 Loan	99-0
5 p c 1940|44 Loan	99-6
5 p.c. 1935 Bonds	100-2
5 1|3 p.c. 1938|40 Loan	102|6
6 1|2 p.c. 1933|36 Bonds	101-10
6 1|2 p.c. 1935 T Bonds	104|13
TAX FREES	
5 p.c. 1933 Bonds	105|2
5 p.c. 1933 Bonds	101-7
6-1|2 p.c. 1935 B.D.L.	106-1
STATE LOANS	
5 1/2 p. c. 1933 Mysore	103-4
5 p.c. 1955 Mysore	102-4
CORPORATION LOANS	
Taxable	
4 p. c. B. P. T. 1974	74
4 p. c. M. Deb. 1974	73-8
5 p.c. M Deb. 1959	90
6 p. c. K. P. T. 1956	103-4
6 p.c. K. P. T. 1958	103|4
6 1/2 p. c. B. I. T. 1937	103-12

INDIAN MILLS BUYING FREELY AMERICAN COTTON

20,000 BALES BOUGHT FROM LOCAL STOCKS

BOMBAY, Thursday.

It is reported that Indian mills and particularly Bombay cotton mills are now buying freely American cotton about 20,000 bales of American cotton have been sold by local importers from their unsold stocks of American cotton mills during the current month.

This action of Indian mills is likely to have an adverse effect on prices of staple cottons of India, and, ultimately, it will hit hard Indian cotton growers.

Latest reports received from America state that recent rains over the cotton belt have lowered the quality of the American crop this season. This damaged quality of American cotton will offer keen competition to Indian cotton later on. Under the circumstances there will be less export demand for Indian cotton, unless it is offered at substantially lower prices.

City And Suburbs

TO-DAY

Hindu—Bhadarva Vad 30, 1968.
Muslim—Jamadil Avaal 28, 1351
Parsi—Farvandin 24, 1302.
Sunrise 6h 29m.
Sunset 6h. 29m.
Hightide 11-42.
Low Tide—5-27, 17-49.
Phase of Moon—New moon today (Friday) 11h 0m a.m. First Quarter 7th Oct. 1h. 35m. a.m Full moon 14th Oct. 6h. 48m. p.m.
S. S. Mantua with English mails of September 15. due at 6 a.m.

SATURDAY, October 1.

S. S. Narkunda with homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

MONDAY, October 3.

Municipal Corporation 3-40 p.m.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME—12 noon selection of Gramophone Records; 6-40 p.m. Relay of Music; 7 p.m. Sponsord Programme by H. M. V. Gramophone Co; Instrumental Music by Mahomed Khan (Surbahar Solo); 9 p.m. News in Hindi.

On Monday there will be relay of speeches of the Mayor and Maharajah of Porebunder to be delivered at the Cricket Dinner at the Taj Mahal Hotel at 10 p.m.

JAIN STUDENTS HOME—The unveiling ceremony of the portrait of Mr. V. M. Shah, the founder of the United Jain Students Home, will be held at the Institute, Peerbhoy Bldg., 4 Princess St., to-morrow (Saturday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.) Hon. Rai Bahadur K. M. Javeri will preside.

POSITIVELY THE LAST DAY.

THE CAPITOL

Bombay's Leading Talkie House

LAST NIGHT AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.

Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's Super Picturization of

MAURICE LE BLANCH'S WORLD FAMOUS NOVEL.

ARSENE LUPIN

Co-starring the Famous Stars

JOHN and LIONEL BARRYMORE

Depicting

THE AMAZING EXPLOITS OF A CROOK WITH MANNERS OF A PRINCE!

Also Showing a Fine Comedy.

THE PAJAMA PARTY

STUNTS AND THRILLS!

SENSATIONAL

CIRCUS ACTS

Never Seen Before

Including

A TERRIFYING FALL OF OVER FIFTY FEET FROM A TRAPEZE.

TO-MORROW

AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

At Bombay's Leading Talkie House

THE CAPITOL

Book Right Now. Plans Open. FOR THE M. G. M. SPECIAL.

POLLY OF THE CIRCUS

Starring

MARION DAVIES CLARK GABLE

A DEATH-DEFYING ROMANCE THAT ECLIPSES ANYTHING YOU HAVE SEEN BEFORE.

Make a Point of Seeing It!

Also Showing

FLIP THE FROG

NEW COMEDY CARTOON.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR—"Night World". Daily at 6.30 and 10 p.m.
EMPIRE—"The Cheat." Daily at 6.30 and 10 p.m.
EMPRESS—"Mischief." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Arsene Lupin." Daily at 6.30 and 10 p.m.
RIALTO "Ben-Hur"—Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m
PATHE—"Palmy Days." Daily at 3-30. 6.30 and 10 p.m
WELLINGTON—"Rainbow Trail." Daily at 6.30 and 10 p.m
WEST END—"Shyam Sunder." Daily at 5.30 8 and 10-30 p.m
GLOBE—"Branded Oath." Daily at 5.30. 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee to-day (Friday at 3 p.m
ROXY—"Careless Lady." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Bombay Women's Meeting

Under the auspices of the Gujarati Hindu Stree Mandal, the Gujarati Hindu Stree Mandal Branch, Santa Cruz, the Jain Mahila Samaj, the Surti Dasha Polwad Bhagini Mandal, the Vaida Stree Samaj, the Bhatia Stree Mandal, the Lad Mahila Mandal, the Hindu Stree Sanghathan, the Halai Lohana Sahakari Mandal (Stree Vibhag) and the Khadayta Stree Mandal, a public meeting of the women of Bombay will be held to-day (Friday) in the Sheth Ranchhoddas Kanji's Wadi, opposite Girgaum Back Road, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) to express feelings of delight and approval of the historic Poona Pact.

GANDHI WEEK CELEBRATIONS

A free dinner will be gives by Lady Krishnabai Setalvad to the students of the Harijan School in the Depressed Classes Chawls at Kachrapaty to-day (Friday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.)

Prayer will be held at the municipal depressed classes chawls near the Arthur Road Prison to-morrow (Saturday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) when Dr. Choithram Gidvani will speak on the subject Khadi and Khadi caps will be given free to the students of the Dadar Sarvjanik Free Night School, in the compound of the municipal Depressed Classes School, opp. The Gold Mohur Mills, Main Road, Dadar on Sunday at 6 p.m. (S.T.) when prayer will be held and Dr. Choittram will speak.

INDIAN WOMEN'S UNITY CLUB.

A meeting of the members of the Club will be held at Ranchhoddas Kanji's Wadi, opp Gujarati Stree Mandal, Girgaum Back Road, at 4-30 p.m. to-day (Friday) when prayers will be offered for Mahatmaji's health and long life. Exhibition will be open at the Club for non-members from 4-30 p.m.

WADI BUNDER WORKERS MEETING.

A mass meeting of the Wadi Bunder Workers will be held to-day (Friday) at 6 p.m. near Wadi Bunder on the open ground before the Store Office to consider the Agent's threats given the Staff in case they resort to the direct action on and from October 1.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS—The O.S.K. steamer "Havre Maru" left Moji for Bombay on Thursday and is due to arrive in Bombay on October 24, via usual ports.

The P. & O. mail steamer "Malwa" with the mails from Bombay of 24th instant arrived at Aden at 8 p.m. os Wednesday and left there at 11-30 p.m. the same day.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

We have received from the Steel Slate Manufacturing Co. (17, Ajmeri Gate, Delhi) a sample slate manufactured by them We are informed the material used for this slate is swadeshi In every respect it is as good as any other foreign made slate

THE RIALTO

LAST DAY AT 3-30, 6-15 AND 9-30 P.M.

Metro-Goldwin-Mayer's Greatest Picture.

BEN-HUR

with

RAMON NOVARRO

AND A CAST OF 150,000.

City Fathers As Khadi Salesmen

BOMBAY MEDICOS TAKE TO HANDSPUN

Mr. V. V Jerajani, of the All-India Spinners Association, writes:—

We are glad to announce that in response to the personal appeal made by the members of the Bombay Medical Practitioners Committee, formed for the purpose of persuading their professional brethren to patronize Khadi, the leaders of the medical profession in Bombay have kindly purchased Khadi by now to the tune of Rs. 10,000.

It is interesting to note that further unflinching efforts are being made by members of the same committee, to enlist further sympathy of the profession towards this noble cause.

CORPORATORS' DAY

With a view to encourage the sales during the Khadi Week, the Corporators have decided to observe a 'Corporators Day' on Sunday the 2nd Oct. City fathers of every Ward assisted by other volunteers will sell Khadi in their respective Wards from 8 a.m. on that day.

Citizens of Bombay are requested to recieve their city-fathers as distinguished salesmen and buy large stocks of Khaddar from them as well as from the A.I.S.A. Khadi Bhandars and to make a complete success of the 'Day'.

The names of the corporators, who will sell khadi are as follows:

'B' WARD.

Dr Poonsey, H. Meisheri; Mr. Harilal J. Vora; Mr. Ramji B Shah; Mr. Shivdas Champsey Thakker.

'C' WARD.

Messrs. Balubhai T. Desai; Laxmidas Ravji Tairsee; Gordhandas G. Morarji; Mohanlal M. Desai; Vithaldas D. Govindji; Vithaldas K. Sunderji and Ramchandra Madhavram.

'D' WARD.

Messrs. Jamnadas Madhavji Mehta; K. H. Goregaonker; Dr. G. V Deshmukh; Dr. Dadachanji; Messrs. E. R. Hirjidachanji; E. R. Hirjibehdin and Vasant Velinker; S. C. Joshi and Smt. Malini B. Sukthanker.

'E' WARD.

Messrs. Ramchandra A. Gole; Punjabhai Thackersee and Shanker Shambhaji Gangala.

'F' WARD.

Messrs. Bhagwantrao G. Parelker; S. G. Keny; A. B. Keny and M. V. Donde.

'G' WARD.

Sjt. M. C. Javle; Sjt. Mukund J. Dandeker; Sjt. K. M. Kale and Sjt. Rajaram K. Vaidya.

"KHADI" WEEK
"Doctors' Day"

In connection with the Khadi Week organized as a part of Gandhi Jayanti celebrations, the Medical Practitioners' Committee has decided to observe the "Doctors' Day" on Friday, 30th September 1932.

The Medical Practitioners' Committee will visit the Doctors especially, and request them to buy khadi.

It is hoped that the medical practitioners of Bombay will buy up ample quantity of khaddar from the A.I.S.A. Bhandar on that day.

To-morrow "Ladies' Day"

V. V. Jerajani, Agent, A. I. S.A. Bombay Division, writes:—

"In connection with the Khadi Week, the ladies of Bombay have decided to observe the "Ladies' Day" to-morrow (Saturday). Hope all the ladies will take active part in the programme fixed for the day, and buy large quantities of Khaddar from the ladies' batches as well as from the A.I.S.A. Khaddar Bhandars.

The A.I.S.A. appeals to all sisters to make their day a complete success."

KHADI WEEK IN MATUNGA

For the convenience of the residents of Dadar-Matunga-Sion, Khadi cloth and coupons will be available for sale at the Lakhamsi Nappu Hall, Matunga (G.I.P.), up to the 15th October 1932, daily in the mornings and evenings, between 7 and 9.30."

Khadi Posters

The A. I. S. A. (Bombay Division) has published a wall-poster with Mahatma Gandhi's photo in the centre, in connection with the khadi week. It is brought to our attention that the Poser has attracted unique attention. In view of that, the posters are now put on sale, at the A.I.S.A. Khadi Bhandar, Kalbadevi, priced at one pice each.

Vehicle-owners are requested to display this poster prominently on their vehicles and spread the message of Khadi in every corner of the city.

WEEKLY KHADI AND SWADESHI BAZARS

Under the auspices of the Parsi Swadeshi Bazar Committee, there will be a Khadi and Swadeshi Bazar, at the Marwadi Vidyalaya, on Saturday and Sunday from 4 to 8.30 p.m. (S.T.) All are welcome.

PROGRESS OF "SVADESHI"

Better Service Possible With Larger Financial Help

MRS. WADIA INTERVIEWED

BOMBAY, Thursday.

How the spirit of 'Buy Indian has gained ground in India, can be judged from the sale of swadeshi goods at 'swadeshi' the well-known emporium for Indian manufactured goods in the Fort. This shop was opened in Bombay two years ago through the efforts of some ladies to give impetus to the cult of swadeshi. During this short period, they have sold goods worth about Rs. 3,74,000 The sales include mill manufactures, khadi, provisions, ivory and art work, leather goods, etc. The sale of mill goods being the heaviest. They have also exported some goods to New York and are having orders from all parts of India and Ceylon for various articles.

A representative of the "Chronicle" had an interview with Mrs F. Wadia, Hon. Secretary of 'Swadeshi' regarding the sale of khadi particularly during the present "khadi week". She told him that the sale of khadi was increasing, especially in these days and they were giving prominence to it. The window display is for khadi only.

HEAVY DEMAND FOR KHADI.

"There is heavy demand for khari," she said, "its sale can be increased by leaps and bounds, but the difficulty is we cannot get khadi at cheap rate. The lowest price of khadi is annas three and pies six per yards."

FINANCIAL HANDICAPS.

She added that they wanted to offer better and more service to the public and to promote the cause of swadeshi, but they could not do it as they had not sufficient funds at present. They are selling goods at a very nominal profit and their object is not to make money but to promote the cult of swadeshi and help the country in this matter.

All the ladies are working in honarary capacity. But to enlarge their business and to meet the ever increasing demand of swadeshi goods, they require more money. They are compelled to get goods on consignment basis which is not at all profitable.

'Swadeshi' owes much to the public for all their help and support in their amateur egorts, and it is hoped that the public will continue their support and some generous people will give donations to enable the workers 'swadeshi' to carry on their efforts on a larger scale said Mrs. Wadia.

"Khaddar, Only Way To Serve Country And Mahatma"

BOMBAY, Thursday.

On behalf of the Ladies' Spinning Class at Jubilibaug, a public meeting was held at Sravikashram, at 2 p.m. on Tuesday when Shrimati Avantikabai Gokhale presided.

Prizes were distributed for the spinning competition held by Harilal Gandhi. The report being read, the president advised the women to spin and use khaddar which was the only way to serve the country and Mahatmaji at the same time.

GANGABEN PATEL RELEASED

Ordered Not To Take Part In C. D. Movement

BOMBAY, Thursday.

Mrs. Gangaben Patel, a prominent Congress worker who was arrested on August 4, under the Special Powers' Ordinance and detained in the Arthur Road Jail was released to-day. On her release, she was served with an order issued by the Commissioner of Police asking her not to take part in the Civil Disobedience.

Mr. Kaikhushru Sorabji Doctor, a Parsi youth who was detained in the Byculla House of Correction under the same Ordinance was also released to-day and served with a similar order.

B. I. S. N. PICKETED

Ten Volunteers In The Lock-Up

BOMBAY, Thursday.

Picketing at the office of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company was the feature of the to-day's activities in connection with the "Week" organised by the Congress.

Ten volunteers were arrested till noon by the Phalton Road police and marched to the lock-up.

FLAG CEREMONY AT CHOWKY

BOMBAY, Thursday.

A flag salutation ceremony near the police chowki at Haines Road, organised by the "E" Ward Congress Committee, culminated in the arrest of two women Congress workers and two other volunteers.

All the mills in the city were closed to-day on account of the Sarvapitri Amavasya and a large crowd of mill workers gathered to witness the ceremony.

The Agripada police, who were present on the scene put under arrest the four persons who held the ceremony and dispersed the crowd.

BONFIRE ATTEMPT FRUSTRATED

BOMBAY, Thursday.

A Muslim Congress volunteer, who was arrested yesterday near Bhangwadi Theatre on Kalbadevi for attempting to set fire to a bundle of foreign cloth, was produced to-day in the court of Sir H. P. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate. He was charged under secion 17 (1) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act for assisting the operations of an unlawful association.

The accused pleaded guilty to the charge. He was convicted by the magistrate and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50, in default six weeks further imprisonment.

Two more volunteers arrested last evening at Mumbadevi for picketing a goldsmith shop were awarded similar sentences.

WOMEN VOLUNTEERS JAILED
Flag Salutation Sequel

BOMBAY, Thursday.

Two Congress women volunteers were sentenced to-day to suffer three months rigorous imprisonment by Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, for assisting the operations of an unlawful association.

According to the prosecution, handbills were distributed by the 'E' Ward Congress Committee last evening announcing that a Flag Salutation ceremony would take place at Haines Road. In consequence of that information, a police posse arrived on the scene this morning, when the two ladies carrying tri-coloured flags came to the Haines Road Maidan and were arrested while attempting to perform the salutation ceremony.

The accused pleaded not guilty and after the sentence was passed shouted loudly the Congress slogans inside the court-room. They were immediately removed to the lock-up.

Earlier, four Congress volunteers who had also taken part in this morning's flag salutation ceremony were sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment for the same offence.

CONGRESS PICKETS ARRESTED

BOMBAY, Thursday.

Two Congress volunteers who were arrested last evening at Frere Road by the Pydhonie police were produced to-day before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Presidency Magistrate, charged under the Molestation Ordinance.

Sub-Inspector Parab, giving evidence stated that he received information last evening that Congress volunteers were picketing the Rice Firm of Messrs. Hasham Premji on the Frere Road. He went to Frere Road and found the accused preventing rice bags being removed by the coolies to the Lorry. He arrested them.

As the doctor's certificate showed that both the accused were below 18, the Magistrate asked the Police Prosecutor to inform their parents and get information from them whether they were ready to give an undertaking on behalf of their wards about their future conduct. The case has been postponed to October 13 for passing orders.

More City Picketing Arrests

Five 'Red Shirts' took out a procession from the Stock Exchange Building on Thursday afternoon. They were arrested by the police when they reached the Central Bank Building and marched to the lock-up.

The total number of arrests made by the Palton Road police on Thursday in connection with the programme fixed for picketing the offices of the British Steamship Companies was 18.

LATEST COTTON PRICES

(Cotton Information Bureau, 21, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

JANUARY SETTLEMENT.
New York, Sept. 29.

Previous closing rate	7.37
To-day's opening rate	7.30
Difference	—.07
To-day's closing rate	6.91
Difference	—.46

BROACH EXPECTATION.

April-May	Rs. 209

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.
JANUARY SETTLEMENT.
Liverpool, Sept. 29.

Previous closing rate	5.75
To-day's opening rate	5.71
Difference	—.04
To-day's closing rate	5.57
Difference	—.18

LONDON SILVER MARKET
London, Sept. 29.

Silver ready	17 13/16
Higher	1/16
Silver forward	17 15/16
Higher	1/16

Market: China bought.

BOMBAY MARKET.
Bombay, Sept. 29.

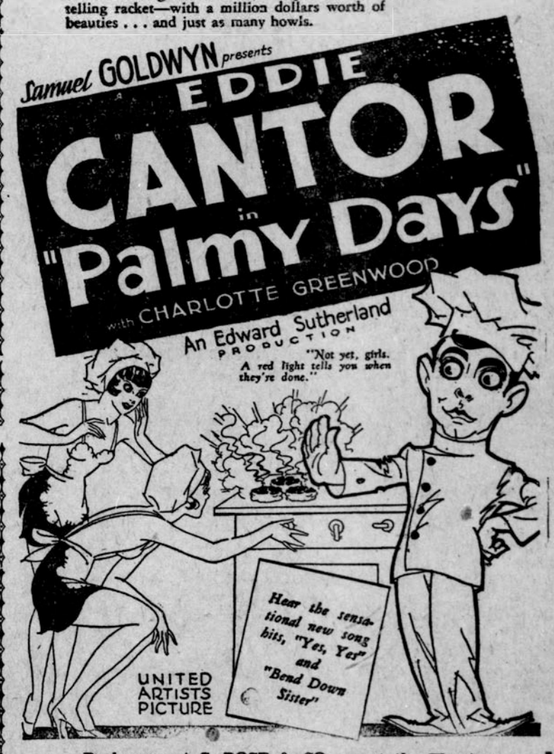
1st settlement	56-2-0
2nd settlement	56-4-0
3rd settlement	56-8-0
Gold	29-5-0
Guinea	18-7-0

PATHE Everyday 3-30, 6-30 & 10

STILL THE BEST THEATRE IN BOMBAY.

It Out-Whoops "Whoopee"!

An efficiency expert in a doughnut factory . . . A go-getter from the word dough . . . He breaks up a million-dollar fortune-telling racket—with a million dollars worth of beauties . . . and just as many howls.


Samuel GOLDWYN presents
EDDIE
CANTOR
in
"Palmy Days"
with CHARLOTTE GREENWOOD
An Edward Sutherland PRODUCTION
"Not yet, girls. A red light tells you when they're done."
Hear the sensational new song hits, "Yes, Yes" and "Bend Down Sister"
UNITED ARTISTS PICTURE

Book now at S. ROSE & CO., or at the Theatre.

STOP PRESS

CABINET VACANCIES.
(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Sept. 29.

In contrast with yesterday's scenes of excitement, Downing Street presented placid appearance to-day. The principal incident was the visit to Premier by Sir John Simon and Sir W. Runciman, leaders of Liberal Nationals.

Political circles attach significance to the meeting at which Mr. Baldwin was also present in view of the Ministerial vacancies to be filled.

Sir J Simon visited the Premier again in the afternoon.

Other callers included Indian Secretary of State Sir Samuel Hoare. Half an hour after Sir S. Hoare's departure, Mr. J. C. C. Davidson, Chairman of one of the Round Table Conference Committees that recently visited India to pursue inquiries in connection with reform entered Number Ten, apparently having been specially summoned, as he was accompanied by the Premier's Parliamentary Private Secretary.

It became known to-day that Mr. Elliot, New Minister of Agriculture, who is at present at Geneva was appointed last evening by long distance telephone, having been rung up from London and asked if he would accept appointment, while dining with Lord Cecil.—Reuter.

NEW UNDER-SECRETARY FOR INDIA.

LONDON, Sept. 29.

Mr. R. A. Butler has been appointed Under-Secretary, India Office.—Reuter.

WATSON TO BE X'RAYED.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 29.

Latest enquiries show that Sir Alfred Watson sustained four wounds. X-ray examination reveals that two of the wounds were caused by one bullet passing through. One bullet, which accounts for the third wound has been traced. Owing to the presence of the fourth wound it is believed that another bullet has also lodged in the body.

It is understood that there will be another X-ray examination to-morrow morning followed by an operation for the extraction of bullets.—A. P.

LONDON/NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotation

(Special Service for the "Chronicle.")

T.T. ON LONDON.
New York, Sept. 29.

Previous closing	3.45
To-day's closing	3.45 1/8

T.T. ON NEW YORK.
London, Sept. 29.

Previous closing	3.45 3/8
To-day's opening	3.45 1/8
To-day's closing	3.45 1/8

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1932

NO IGNORING THE CONGRESS

Government perhaps still fondly believe that they are getting on with their "dual" policy of firm rule and reform. But a disinterested observer of recent events cannot but doubt whether they are getting on at all either way. Their attempts to arm themselves with more and still more powers to deal with civil resisters in all conceivable ways are themselves a confession that with all the weapons at their command they are not in a position to return to normal methods of maintaining law and order. Nor have they succeeded in obtaining any sympathy with their repressive methods from the vast bulk of the people whose interests, as we are told in official statements, they profess to safeguard.

HAZY IDEAS.

As regards Reforms, the most casual observer cannot but doubt if Government are making any progress at all or even if they knew their own mind about the precise procedure of the new miniature Round Table Conference. We are told they are feverishly active in deciding the personnel of the Conference. It is easy enough to pack a conference. It is foolish to entertain the hope that a conference composed of delegates conveniently selected by Government has any representative character or can make its proposals—rather Government's proposals, duly accepted by it as a matter of course—acceptable to the whole country. The people can neither be cajoled or coerced into accepting and working a new Constitution in the shaping of which the men whom they trust have had no part.

MERCHANTS' DEMAND.

It is all but certain that as things are neither the large majority of Liberals nor the Indian merchants, whom Government are so anxious to placate, will have anything to do with the new Conference. Indian merchants have pledged themselves not to co-operate unless repression is ended and the atmosphere is otherwise prepared for genuine negotiations. It may be safely assumed that they will have no confidence in the deliberations of a conference from which Mahatma Gandhi is left out. However different their politics may be from Gandhiji's they cannot possibly commit the country to any commercial agreements without his previous assent to them.

LIBERALS' ATTITUDE.

As for the Liberals, they once again made it clear at the meeting of the Council of the Liberal Federation, held in Bombay last week, that if Government wished to enable them "to co-operate in the work of the next Conference, it should be made clear without delay and beyond the possibility of doubt by the issue of an authoritative statement that the discussion will not be limited to any agenda that may be fixed by His Majesty's Government and that it will be within the competence of members to raise any issue and make any proposal relevant to the future constitution, including more particularly the subject of Defence and Indianisation of the Army and of Responsible Central Government for British India, in case it appears that all-India Federation does not materialise or may be unduly delayed, and that no issue will be treated as a closed question as none has been decided by the last two sessions of the Round Table Conference."

EQUAL VOICE ESSENTIAL.

We wish that the Liberals, who have recently insisted upon full equality of status had demanded not merely equality and freedom in discussions but also equality in making the final decisions. Equal voice in making final decisions is the very essence of the R.T.C. plan. However, having made a moderate claim, the Liberals are not likely to surrender even that.

CONGRESS MUST BE REPRESENTED.

Knowing from past experience what can and what cannot be achieved without the co-operation of the Congress, the Liberals have also attempted to impress upon Government the plain fact that "for ensuring the smooth and successful working of the new Constitution....it is essential that the Congress should be represented at the Conference." Several other responsible bodies and individuals have urged the same view on Government. On the other hand Gandhiji himself has assured all concernel that if there should be a worthy suggestion for co-operation, he is ever ready to respond to it with all his heart. This assurance of his has naturally encouraged several friends of Congress and Government to explore all possible chances of co-operation. And it seems that Government are not hindering such attempts, though how far they will positively help them remains to be seen.

GESTURE OF GOODWILL.

There are some who still think that what stands in the way of the Congress entering into negotiations now is a false notion of prestige on its part. To all such persons Mr. C. Rajagopalachari has given a clear assurance that Congress is above all false notions of prestige and that

"If the prospects of a really good settlement such as India needs are in sight, no false notions of pride would stand in the way."

At the same time he could not but add that at present there was no such prospect. Government still seem bent rather to crush the Congress than seek its co-operation. To all those that have eyes to see the statements of Gandhiji and Mr. Rajagopalachari are unmistakable gestures of goodwill. If Government ignore them, the responsibility for the consequences of an opportunity thrown away will not be on the Congress.

Virus Of Communalism

The Bombay Legislative Council has passed Mr. S. K. Bole's bill to amend the City Municipal Act with a view to provide reservation of seats on the Schools Committee of the Corporation on a communal basis. This introduces the virus of communalism and separatism in the Corporation. The studied neutrality of the Minister for Local Self-Government and the official benches during the discussion of the measure was significant. This is a measure which the Bombay Municipal Corporation have wholeheartedly condemned as "repugnant to the basic principle of the Corporation's constitution," as the Mayor informed the Minister for Local Self-Government. Men like Sir Phirozeshah Mehta who made the Municipal Corporation what it is, and who were responsible for the shaping of the Municipal Act, kept that body scrupulously free from enervating communal influences, but their great work has now been undone by smaller men. This is not the first attempt of Mr. Bole to introduce communalism in the Municipal Corporation, and with a sympathetic Legislative Council, where communalism is rampant, it is no wonder he has succeeded time after time.

Bombay is the most cosmopolitan city in India, and the Municipal voters have always shown due regard for the interests of minorities. Both Parsis and Muslims have invariably succeeded in securing more representation in the Corporation than they would be entitled to, merely on a population basis.

MAYOR'S REMINDER.

We entirely agree with the view expressed in the telegram sent by Mr. V. N. Chandaverker, in his capacity as the Mayor of the City, that ever since the establishment of the Corporation's constitution the minorities have enjoyed the fullest representation in that body and naturally on the Committees. Mr. Husseinbhoy Laljee, ex-Mayor and the leader of the most powerful minority group in the Corporation, sent a similar protest to the President of the Legislative Council. The Schools Committee itself has done its duty with singular impartiality and with the sole aim to advance the cause of education. In matters educational there can be no such thing as communal interests, as the main object of the Corporation hitherto has been to push forward primary compulsory education throughout the city, specially in those parts where poorer classes live, whatever the cost. It is the Government who have hindered the progress of education in the city of Bombay by refusing to honour their promises. In these circumstances it is difficult to understand how an increase in the number of seats to minority communities in the Schools Committee will improve primary compulsory education in this City.

NOXIOUS PRINCIPLE.

But apart from it we emphatically condemn this introduction, as the Mayor calls it, of "a new principle on the motion of a private member". This is a sinister attempt, and even Muslim members of the Corporation had no hesitation in condemning it. Curiously enough Mr. Bole's supporters in the Council come from the districts, whose educational and political horizon is generally limited, who look at every question from the narrow communal point of view and who are incapable of taking large or long views in such matters. None of the supporters of the Bill brought forward any cogent reasons for "introducing a new principle.". Such a proposal involving as it does constitutional changes "should form part of a comprehensive measure on the responsibility of Government", instead of a back-handed attempt by a nominee of the Government.

REPREHENSIBLE.

This change on the eve of a new constitution ought to be condemned by the Municipal Corporation and the Council must be told what the city thinks of it. Where is the sense in forcing on the Corporation a measure of such a nature, which is not wanted by it? The Bombay Municipal Corporation is not a Taluka municipality, but is the premier body of its kind in India, and we regret that its weighty views were lightly brushed aside by the Minister, for which, of course, he earned the gratitude of Mr. S. K. Bole. Dr. Solanki in his support of the measure made much of the Poona Pact, though he forgot to tell the Council that the chief object of that Pact was to do away with the evil of communalism and untouchability at least among the Hindus. Mr. Bole's Bill, on the other hand, introduces into the Municipal Corporation a noxious principle with which it had so long happily remained uninfected.

FOR WHOSE BENEFIT?

It was left to two Christian members of the Municipal Corporation severely to condemn this unwanted change, which will result in the unleashing of the "dogs of communalism" in a body which had generally kept itself above these things. The Schools Committee itself looks with disfavour on this change. For whose benefit then has it been introduced? We are amazed at the support of the measure by Sir Rafiuddin Ahmad who wants joint electorates as far as the Bombay municipality is concerned, with reservations of seats in the Schools Committee, and separate electorates for the Provincial legislatures! The passage of this bill by the Bombay Council is a retrograde measure. One can only hope that a "reformed" Council will take the earliest opportunity to repeal it.

CASTE SYSTEM AND UNTOUCHABILITY

Search-Light Of Biology

(By DR. G. V. DESHMUKH).

Hinduism is in the crucible.

Caste system is going to receive a severe jerk. Untouchability has been a matter of pride for bigoted orthodoxy but of shame to all intelligent Indians that sixty millions of human beings with the machinery of consciousness should be treated as untouchables, as worse than beasts. In the name of religion challenges and counter-challenges are thrown and accepted. Why not leave religion alone and also the mystic atmosphere.

WAY OUT OF GLOOM.

Consider the question in a scientific spirit. Modern sciences of Biology and Psychology with the help of history will show a way out of the gloom and darkness, and bring the heaven to be gained after death here into this very world, which is not such a bad place after all, if one human being acted towards another with justice..... both being created by the same nature, providence, or "Swayambhu."

"SWAYAMBHU"

This 'self created' is supposed to have created the four castes. Brahmins from the mouth, Kshatriyas from arms, Vaishyas from thighs and Shudras from the feet—a feat which is biologically impossible in the higher animal scale. As for the creation of Mahat or Intelligence, Ahankar or Egoism, and Mana, organ of Volition, even more, the organs of sense and action from the 'self created' one can only wonder at the marvel of thought of these thinkers of India. One can be more than proud of them, who thought out all these things 'a priori' and before any other thinkers of the world. Nothing more has been added to psychology and philosophy by the thinkers of other nations.

MERE SUBSTITUTES

Life force, and will to live, and Elan Vital are all substitutes for these primary thoughts which originated in India and belong to India; but when it comes to producing animals and men this is frankly biology and the creator himself could not do it or would not do it merely from mouth or arms or thighs or legs. For the higher animals there is only one way of reproduction and that is by the companionship of the two sexes. The thinking sages themselves seem to have thought over this. They were good biologists; for they add that the Swayambu turned himself into a seed in the Egg-Hiranyagarbha (Mar) and created the female half for multiplication.

LATER EVIL

This primary necessity of the two sexes for the creation seems to have been avoided by Virat and his descendants, the different Manus, who populated the whole world by mankind; but this is mentioned by Bhrigu—who is only narrating the Manusmriti, which he has heard from Manu and may therefore be neglected. The self-created produced only four castes and there is no mith (Manu), where Brahmins were for learning; Kshatriyas for fighting; and Vaishyas for trade, Shudras were for service and service only; and that too personal service in the descending scale; first, the Brahmins then the Kshatriyas, otherwise Vaishyas. How could the Shudras tender any service if they were untouchables in the modern sense of the word—so that their touch, presence and even their shadow, pollutes? The untouchability therefore, is of a later origin; service to the three higher classes and untouchability are incompatible.

VITAL QUESTIONS.

I have mentioned above that "seeing sages" were biologists and evidence is not wanting that they proceeded on biological theories for the creation of the innumerable castes prevalent in India. As the subject threatens to be vast it will be profitable to consider it from the following aspects:

I Creation of the sub-castes and untouchables in the Hindu Society.

II Biological assumptions on the part of law givers.

III Modern biological principles.

IV Application of the modern biological principles to modern requirements of Hindu Society.

TWO PRIMARY INSTINCTS.

Creation of untouchables and sub-castes.

Life has two primary instincts one of nutrition and the other of reproduction. The purpose of life is to produce hybrids in order to produce variety. Even the 'self-creating' one produced four castes. The priestly class tried to restrict this dynamic instinct and succeeded—in idea on themselves being the agents in creating mixed castes. Thus in spite of his own restrictions a Brahmin male mated with a Vaishya female giving rise to Ambashta and Oh! Horrors!! with a Shudra female producing Nishada or Parashava, who had to be satisfied with catching fish for subsistence, and Madgu, who had to live by hunting.

This did not stop at one generation only. The male was not immune from temptation with the damsels of mixed generation. Thus when he meted with a Ugra woman, he produced an Aprut; of an Ambashta woman the child born was an Abhir; and with an Ayogava woman, Dhigwan, the cobbler, is brought into this world Bhishma, the brave clean-minded warrior of Mahabharat fame, with his knowledge of those times, says "in matters of seduction, the male is the culprit."

WHOSE RESPONSIBILITY?

Thus the seed of the Brahmin is responsible for the degradation of these innocent children, the result of the dynamic instinct—I won't say lust—on the part of the priests,—who were enjoined to observe and who enjoined others to observe the supreme duty of keeping the senses and passions under control.

SEED VERSUS SOIL

If this was the case with the self-controlled Brahmins, the state of affairs with the other castes can be imagined. The warriors produced Suta charioteers with the women of the priestly class, and Ugra, with the women of the 4th class. The wealthy merchant is responsible for the 'Magadh' as a result of union with Brahmin women and Vaideha with females of the fighting class, who were given the onerous duty of attending on females. All this variety in spite of the importance of seed and the religious information, that after death, in the Court of the God of Death, the son belongs to the bearer of the seed.

But what of the soil?

HARD ON THE BABY

In spite of penances, and austerities, and the right of vedic rituals to keep them on the straight path, the males seem to have been pretty lax in affairs of love; but to the erring female of the 3 higher classes, whom none of these measures of self-control were available by religion, no quarter was given. The sin was visited not only on her but on her innocent baby as well. The importance of the soil so ably discussed academically and religiously is thrown to the wind and all the children are outcastes.

The by of a Shudra father and a Brahmin mother becomes a Chandal, of a Kshatriya mother a Kshatta—who subsists by eating crabs and rats and of a Vaishya mother becomes 'Ayogava' allowed to live by carpentry. This is the primary variety brought by the priestly class but secondary elaboration is not wanting when the mixed descendants mated. Chandal and Shwapak, who carried corpses are the products of Brahmin mother and Shudra father and a result of the union of Kshatta father and Ugra mother.

Fisherman Kaivartack or Margava is a product of the union of Nishad and Ayogava. It will be noticed that from the grandfather's side, that is one generation above, the seed is that of a Brahmin the same being the case with respect to Karavar cobbler, a combination of Nishad and Vaidehak also in the case of lower classes in charge of prisons Ahindak, combination of Nishad and Vaideha. The soil on the other hand one generation above that is, in the grandmother, is that of a Brahman woman in the case of basket-maker Padu-Sopak which is a combination of Chandal and Vaideha mother, as well as hangman Solak, a combination of Chandal and Pukkas mother.

The case with regard to the Arityavasayi those who live in burial grounds is the saddest as in their case, in the generation of grandmother on one side and grandfather on the other side, both the seed and soil are derived fror the Brahmins. Similarly in the case of Vaidaittika and Saivandra, those who are made to live outside the villages, the soil and seed of both Brahmins and Kshatriya can be traced.

DILUTION THEORY

The examples given above are not exhaustive—but reliable as they are taken from Manusmriti and as Manusmriti is the reliable, divine authority nothing that appears in it can be unreliable. By giving the origin of the different castes, as they were created at the beginning with an admixture of one generation or two generations only it is invaluable in showing the origin of caste; it also shows the 'seed and soil' hypothesis as well as what one may call the milk and water mixture' or the dilution hypothesis on which the caste producers worked the great misery of women and lower orders in Hindu society.

The modern principles of biology in heredity, Mendal's law, and the behaviour of 'Gens', which is only the scientific name for seed and soil indicate there is hope for every person of depressed and suppressed class to consider himself equal to the best.

Notes of the Day

Hindu Mahasabha's Duty.

In the Press Statement which he issued at the conclusion of the Hindu Mahasabha session, at Delhi, Dr. Moonje says that "Untouchability has been uprooted from the Hindu community." It is rather premature to say that Untouchability "has been" uprooted. It would be more correct to say that Untouchability is 'being' uprooted, and we trust that the Mahasabha will actively assist in the process. We wonder, why Dr. Moonje uses words likely to mislead one into the belief that the task is already accomplished, and not much remains to be done in the matter. It is up to every branch of the Sabha to carry on an intensive campaign against Untouchability with the co-operation of other bodies doing the same work.

Congress Flag Legal.

Mr. Justice Pullan of Allahabad High Court held that a "special enactment would be necessary to render the display of a Congress Flag a criminal offence," in quashing the sentence of a fine of Rs 100, or three months' rigorous imprisonment inflicted on a shop keeper for refusing to pull down the Congress Flag. The judge further held that "an expression of sympathy is not a criminal offence," which the flying of Congress Flag implied. At a number of places in this country Congress Flags have been forcibly pulled down by the police and shopkeepers fined or jailed. But in a case from Ahmedabad, where a well-known doctor was punished, the High Court intervened on the initiative of the Bar Council, the accused gentleman being a Non-Co-operator and unwilling to test the legality of the conviction by an appeal. The Government themselves have often said that, the Congress Flag was not illegal, though, in practice, it has been treated as such.

Toddy-Drinking In Malaya.

The Indians who work on Malayan estates have taken their toddy-drinking habit to that distant colony, and the Indian Agent in Malaya has some very pertinent remarks to make in this connection. To many Indians there, it is a newly acquired habit, because the temptation is placed before their very doors. He says that, where there were no shops in the neighbourhood, many Indians were total abstainers and only occasionally indulged in toddy. In India there are many facilities for the drunkard and new shops are opened in convenient localities. The effect of toddy-drinking in Malaya, either on the material or moral condition of the workers, has been anything but good. In Bombay, at Budget-time, the "popular" Minister is generally found sorrowing over his falling Excise revenue, though it ought to have been a matter of pride to him.

Teachers And Khaddar.

The Bombay Municipal Schools Committee has done well to assure the teachers in its schools that, it is in full sympathy with the Khadi Movement, and has no objection to their helping the movement actively outside school hours. It is to be hoped that other school authorities too, will give a similar assurance to the teachers under them. Indeed, there is no reason why there should be any objection to anybody's doing Khaddar work in his leisure hours. Teachers can do much to popularise Khaddar both, by precept and example. The Bombay Schools Committee may well go farther than merely allow its teachers to help the Khaddar Movement. Among other ways, it can show its sympathy with the movement by using Khaddar for peons' uniforms and other school and office purposes.

BY THE WAY

(By A Gentleman with A Duster).

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is reported to have made a spirited defence of the "trifling" military expenditure of India. In asking the Council of Elders to believe him that the army expenditure in India was nothing to worry about, he stated that it worked out at Rs. 1/8 per head of Indian population, whereas it was Rs. 30 per head in Great Britain. This is just an apt illustration of how the "Heaven-born" need to learn the most elementary facts in Indian economics. Perhaps it would do His Excellency some good to ask him to learn these facts, not from any poisoned economic treatise by any Indian nationalist but from the dry bones of facts most punctiliously compiled by the Simon Commission.

The average annual income per head in Great Britain, states that report, is nearly £100, whereas the most optimistic estimate quoted by the Commission for the average annual income per head of Indian population is £8. Will it also surprise him to know that according to the same authority Great Britain spends every year £2-15-0 per head of population on education, whereas India spends only 9d? Military men are supposed to be frank and outspoken and love facing facts. Will the C.-in-C. act up to the traditions of his profession?

* * * *

A few days bac when Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer was asked whether the Government had eaten the humble pie, he reported that the Government had neither eaten the humble pie or any other variety of pie. It appears that Sir Henry Moncrieff Smith, President of the Council of State had to eat the humble pie on Wednesday when he expressed regret to Sir P. C. Sethna for having encroached upon the established right of a member of the Council of State to reply at the end of a debate on a resolution moved by him.

By the way, Sir Henry referred to Sir Pheroze Sethna's mastery over every subject on which he spoke. If there is anything, however, which has marked out Sir Pheroze in public life, it is his masterly superficiality.

* * * *

The annual general meeting of the Tata Construction Company which came off last week was unusually lively. One interesting issue raised by the shareholders at the meeting was the question of subsidiary and holding companies. The accounts of the Tata Construction Co. came in for severe criticism as being presented in a form more calculated to conceal rather than disclose the real state of affairs of the Company.

It does not seem to have been realised that this issue has assumed not only importance in India but also in U. S. A. where Mr. Roosevelt, the Democratic candidate for the Presidency has made the reform of the holding companies a plank in his political platform.

The managing director of Tata Construction Co. is reported to have taken refuge under the existing Indian Companies Act which was described by a shareholder as "the most antiquated law on the Indian statute book." The most illuminating information brought to the notice of the directors was that of a famous English holding company called Wiggins Teape and Co. Ltd. which controls more than a dozen subsidiary companies. This British concern has adopted a form of accounts which makes a perfect mirror of the state of affairs prevalent both in the holding and subsidiary companies. Will Mr. Walchand take a leaf out of the book of this English Company and present his Company's accounts next year in a manner which will meet legitimate criticism?

WHAT A GREEK SAGE DISCOVERED

Humours Of Electricity

(By M. I. E. E.)

"Humour is a peculiar expression to use. It has manifold meanings. According to Nuttall's Standard Dictionary it may be "Moisture, a fluid of animal bodies; an animal fluid in a vitiated state; cutaneous eruptions; a turn of mind, or peculiarity of disposition; temper; caprice; whim; a deep, kindly, playful sympathy of feeling and fancy, with all kinds, especially lowly, and even outcast things."

However, about 1 inch above, Mr. Nuttall's Dictionary states that the adjective "Humorous" means—"Full of humour; governed by humour; adapted to excite laughter; capricious; whimsical."

Let us, therefore, consider the last expression as being the most apt to the matter under consideration, and endeavour to make a start with our subject, nowever belated such start may be.

A GREEK SAGE.

It appears that there lived and flourished from 640 B.C. to 543 B.C. in Miletus, a philosopher of the name of Thales.

It appears that he became very renowned as a philosopher presumably in his old age. We are to understand that he was one of the Seven Sages of Greece. It is fairly certain that he was identified with the Ionic Philosophy, a brand of Philosophy that seeks for the explanation of occurrences in the occurrences themselves; the explanation of an idea in the idea itself or the explanation of an object in the object itself.

RUBS A PIECE OF AMBER.

This Member of the Institute of the Seven Sages of Greece happened one day, whilst seeking examples to confirm his theories, to rub a piece of amber with a silk handkerchief belonging to his wife.

Carelessly he rubbed the amber: why he rubbed he hardly knew.

How often we do things in a casual way without caring for the consequences. "How many a dart at random sent, finds mark the Archer little meant—How many a word at random spoken may soothe or wound a Heart that's broken." "Did Thales dream when the amber was rubbed, an electrical pioneer he'd he dubbed?."

Of course he didn't: more likely he was excited at the idea of some confirmation of his Ionic theory, or to put it more accurately, mooning about fabricating some play upon words, or play of ideas, to refute the heretical opinions of some rival who boasted some other school of thought. In those days, and in even days of much later date, by much vague thought Philosophers hoped to make a name for themselves.

AND THE RESULT.

Negligently, then, did our Philosopher stroke the stick of amber All at once he became aware that something had happened to the "Yellow semi-transparent fossil resin, employed in the manufacture of pipe-mouths and some varnishes" (as Mr. Nuttall has it) It had acquired a property it did not possess previous to being silk-rubbed.

It had become attractive, it had a more important place in the world. Light particles, particles of no solid worth, attached themselves to it, or rather, attempted to attach themselves to it. Dainty pieces or motes of dust sneaked up to the silk-stroked amber, touched it and fell back exhausted. Thales put on his spectacles the better to see and rubbed afresh. Spectacles or no spectacles, the result was the same.

Here was something new; but would it fit his theory?

It could, it must! Obviously the explanation of the hitherto unknown phenomenon lay in the phenomenon itself. Excellent! But silk stockings were dear, his wife might object if her silks were worn out. What about a flannel petticoat? He borrowed the humbler article of attire or he may have 'chor-darlaade' it. However he came by the flannel, the fact remains 'he got the same result.' It mattered not a whit. The amber, if rubbed, became attractive; the motes succumbed to the attraction. Thales felt attracted himself.

BOMBAY'S LEADING LAWYER JAILED

1 Year & 10,000 Rupees Fine For B. J. Desai

(From A Correspondent).

NASIK, Sept. 28.

Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai, the well-known Advocate of Bombay who was arrested under the Emergency Powers Ordinance on 25th July was released in Nasik on the 23rd instant and served with an order not to leave the City of Nasik. He broke the order at about 4-30 p.m. on the 28th and was arrested and convicted to one year's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 10,000. He is placed in 'A' class.

The trial took place in the bungalow of the District Magistrate and Collector of Nasik, Mr. Brown, to avoid any outside demonstration by the public.

Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai is one of the most leading members of the Bombay Bar and is a lawyer with an All-India reputation He has appeared in many High Courts in India in very important cases and has acquired a widespread reputation for his forensic talents and brilliant advocacy. It is not a secret that Mr. Desai was approached more than once for high Executive posts, but he did not see his way to accept them. He argued on behalf of the Bardoli peasants before the Broomfield Committee in 1928 and also before the Gordon Committee in 1931. He was one of the members of the Committee appointed by the Congress to enquire into the Financial Obligations of India to England.

BOMBAY GAMBLING DEN RAID SEQUEL

32 Persons Fined

BOMBAY, Thursday.

The echo of a raid of a place behind the Crown Cinema, Bombay, alleged to be a gambling den in February last was heard in the court of Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Court, to-day when Manekial Nagindas and 31 others were convicted and sentenced to pay fines.

The first two accused were found guilty of conducting a common gaming house and awarded a fine of Rs. 100 and Rs. 50 respectively. The rest were found guilty of being found in a common gaming house and sentenced to a fine of Rs. 15 each.

The raid was carried out by Deputy Inspector Gardiner of the Maharbavdi police station on February 20 last and a large number of 'sutta' slips and some cash was seized.

The trial concluded to-day.

Mr. Hussain Ellias, Police Prosecutor, conducted the prosecution.

MUSLIM TO HANG

Sequel To Stabbing Of Hindu

BOMBAY, Thursday.

Mahmud Yusuf Babu, a Mahomedan aged 21, was sentenced to death by Mr. Justice Broomfield at the High Court Sessions today, on the jury finding him guilty of murder, by a majority of 7 to 2.

The Advocate General Sir Jamshedji Kanga, appeared for the prosecution. The accused was defended by Mr. Frank Oliviera.

The case is an echo of the communal riots in this city. On 23rd July last, the deceased Mahadev Ramchandra, a Hindu mill-worker, was proceeding along Souter Street towards Ripon Road when he was suddenly attacked by the accused who stabbed him with a knife. Mahadev managed to escape from the accused's clutches, but was chased by the latter who overtook him and stabbed him with a knife. The victim collapsed on the road and died. The accused absconded, but was arrested later.

After the jury's verdict, the accused's counsel Mr. Oliviera addressed the court, urging for the lesser sentence, in view of the youth of the accused.

NO EXTENUATING CIRCUMSTANCES.

His lordship, in sentencing the accused to be hanged, observed that there were no extenuating circumstances on the basis of which he could give the accused the benefit of the lesser sentence. He would, however, recommend to Government to exercise their clemency and reduce the sentence, if they thought fit.

On hearing the sentence, the accused was apparently stunned His mother who was present in court burst into loud weeping.

RELEASE MAHATMA

Nagpur Endorses Poona Pact

NAGPUR, Sept. 29.

At a special meeting of the Municipality held last night Mr. Samulla Khan, Chairman, moved a number of resolutions which were carried unanimously. One resolution recorded a sense of relief at the Poona Agreement and paid a tribute to Gandhiji. Another thanked the leaders of the caste Hindu and depressed classes like Pandit Malaviya, Dr. Sapru, Mr. Jayakar, Dr. Ambedkar, Mr. Raja and Mr. C. Rajagopalachari for their successful efforts. The third resolution congratulated the British Government on its prompt acceptance of the agreement. The fourth requested the British Government, particularly Mr. MacDonald, and the Viceroy to release Gandhiji unconditionally, so that he might exercise his unique power and influence in settling the vexed question of communal electorate.—A.P.

Amba Temple Thrown Open To Harijans

(From A Correspondent.)

AMRAOTI, Sept. 29.

The big Amba temple was thrown open to the untouchables. The last week was a week of tremendous upheaval in Amraoti. Messrs. R. B. Brahma, Weer Wamanrao Joshi, P. V. Deshpande and others have been busy waging war against untouchability. Their efforts bore fruit last night, when the meeting of the trustees of the big Amba temple decided to throw it open to the Harijans.

Moharram Riot Convictions

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 29.

In the Bareilly Moharram Riot Case in which 36 persons were being tried for rioting in the village of Parena where houses were set on fire and 27 persons received injuries, 19 of the accused have been convicted and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment each.—A. P.

GAMDEVI TEMPLE THROWN OPEN

Caste Hindus & Harijans Offer Joint Prayers

In the presence of a very large gathering the Gamdevi temple was thrown open to the Harijans on Thursday night. The temple is a very old one and is owned by the Pathare Kshtriya community of Bombay.

Mr. K. H. Goregaonkar, city father, who presided over the function declared that the management passed a resolution the previous night that the Gemdevi temple had always been open to all Hindus including the socalled untouchables. He said he had great pleasure to announce the fact publicly.

The ceremony concluded after the audience which was composed of several Harijans offered prayers in the temple.

KASHMIR QUIET

Reduction In Troops

SRINAGAR, Sept. 29.

All was quiet yesterday throughout the Kashmir Province. Over a hundred complaints were lodged with the Police during the disturbances in Srinagar, but the officers deputed to make enquiries find that the majority of the complainants do not wish to press the matter, saying that their leaders are hoping to effect compromises. The leaders of the two communities are hoping to arrange compensation for damaged property amongst themselves.

From Islamabad, it is reported that property taken from five Hindu shops is being restored. The curfew order is still in force in Srinagar. The number of troops in the city has been reduced almost by a half.—A. P.

DOG RUNS AMOK

Scene In A Convent

BANGALORE, Sept. 28.

Rushing into the Good Shepherd Convent, a small brown dog chased and bit twelve little girls and their guardian nun, before it was caught by the mali yesterday. Biting the peon the dog escaped. The victims were treated at the hospital.—A. P.

DOWN WITH COMMUNALISM IN CRICKET

Dongre Thinks Bombay Should Give The Lead

SUGGESTS INTER-CLUB CHAMPIONSHIP MATCHES

Organising inter-club championship matches in Bombay on the same lines as the county cricket championships are played in England.

Holding a cricket carnival in the city on an entirely non-communal basis, and

Arranging for inter-provincial matches every year.

These are some of the' proposals that may be mooted at a meeting that has been convened by the Islam Gymkhana on October 5 to discuss the question of reviving and stimulating the game of cricket in Bombay.

DOWN WITH COMMUNALISM IN SPORT.

Mr. V. S. Dongre, the well-known sportsman and prominent member of the Hindu Gymkhana, interviewed by a "Chronicle" representative on Thursday outlined the suggestions that he was going to place before the meeting. His views on the question of reviving the game of which he is a good exponent, it appears, are practically endorsed by the Hindu Gymkhana and a large number of cricketers in Bombay.

Mr. Dongre stoutly opposed communal matches on he ground that they were harmful in the larger national interests and were not conducive to team spirit. If they got used to playing cricket on a communal basis he was afraid, it would be a little difficult for a mixed team of Indians to co-operate and have real team spirit, which was quite essential while playing against other countries such as England. Australia or South Africa.

NOT GOOD FOR THE GAME.

He pointed out that in the inter-school and inter-collegiate matches the communal factor did not exist and all the boys played together which was really a healthy thing. But the moment the boys grew up and joined the respective Gymkhanas they were forced to think in terms of Hindus, Muslims or Parsis which was really not good for the game. So the best thing was to do away with communal cricket. "A good many cricketers want to see the end of communal cricket in India" he added.

BOMBAY SHOULD GIVE THE LEAD.

Mr. Dongre declared that the Bombay Presidency Association which was at present responsible for organising the quadrangular Matches should give a big lead to cricketers and contribute to the improvement of the standard of the game not only in Bombay but the whole of India. He suggested that the Association should be made a more representative body with a view to controlling cricket at least so far as Bombay was concerned.

The Association could then organise inter-club championship matches on the same lines as the county cricket matches were played in England, the championship being awarded to the club securing the highest number of points in a season. He suggested that the cricket season should begin in September and end in February so that the monsoon did not interfere with the fixtures. The matches he said could be played during week-ends but he was not in favour of holding half-day matches as such matches did not give opportunity to the players as well as bowlers to show their form. He was in favour of playing half day on Saturday and continuing the match on Sunday.

NOT A FINANCIAL BURDEN.

Mr. Dongre emphasised that the holding of inter-club matches on the lines suggested did not involve any financial liability as most of the Gymkhana, college and important club grounds on the Esplanade maidan could be made available for the purpose free of cost. He, however, agreed that gate money could be levied at important matches but in that case they would have to enclose a Gymkhana and provide seating arrangements or better still have a stadium for cricket.

BOUND TO STIMULATE INTEREST.

He thought that such inter-club matches were bound to stimulate interest in cricket and improve the standard of the game. There would be healthy rivalry and each player or bowler would have sufficient opportunity to show his form in the season. He was of opinion that a large number of clubs would be willing to enter the championship matches some of them being:—

All the four Gymkhanas, The Elphinstone Cricket Club, the Baronet Cricket Club, the University team, the Young Hindu Cricket Club, the B.B. and C.I. Railway Cricket Club, the Friends Union C. C., the Bombay Cricketers, the Gowd Saraswats and many other cricket clubs in the city.

Mr. Dongre also suggested an annual cricket carnival on a non-communal basis. To begin with, he suggested, the substiution of the quadrangular with a triangular contest in which the competing teams may be:—

Bombay City versus the Bombay Presidency, and

The Winners versus the Rest of India.

If possible inter-provincial matches could also be arranged and these matches could be played either in Bombay or other provinces in turns.

In conclusion Mr. Dongre expressed his conviction that Bombay would always lead the rest of India in cricket and it was for Bombay to take into its hands the responsibility of improving the game. India was going to participate in a greater measure in international matches and for this purpose fullest opportunity must be given for talent to come forward and the methods that he suggested should be given a trial.

SWADESHI EXHIBITION AT NAGPUR

To Be Opened On October 3.

(From Our Correspondent)

NAGPUR, Sept. 28.

Mr. C. V. Deshmukh, Bar-at-Law, President of the Swadeshi Pracharak Sangh, announces that the Swadeshi Exhibition will be opened at Nagpur on October 3 on the occasion of Durga Puja.

Dr. N. B. Khare will perform the opening ceremony and Mr. P. M. Naidoo is its organiser.

KHADI CAMPAIGN IN AHMEDABAD.

Workers Arrested And Released.

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 28.

Miss Vlodini Nilkanth, Principal, Municipal Girls High School, another lady and five untouchables with badges bearing the words "Ahmedabad Seva Mandal" and with cardboards, bearing the words "Buy Khaddar," Buy swadeshi" etc. appeared to-day before the foreign cloth shops in Manekchowk. The police took them to the police chowky, but subsequently released them and allowed them to move about without obstructing the traffic.—A. P.

VIGOROUS MONSOON IN N. INDIA.

Weekly Weather Report

POONA, Sept. 29.

The following is the weekly weather report for the week ending September 28:—

The monsoon was vigorous from the Central Provinces to Simla and the Kumaon Hills and active in Konkan, Assam and Upper Burma. It was gradually withdrawing from the interior of the country at the end of the week. The Bay storm which crossed the Coast near Saugor Island at the end of the previous week, lay as a depression over East Central Provinces on the 22nd. Moving further in a northwesterly direction, it curved to the United Provinces on the 24th and broke up in the Punjab Kumaon Hills by the 26th morning. It was responsible for heavy rain along and near its tract, some notable falls being Pachmarhi 14 inches on the 22nd, Bhopal 12, Guna 7 and Hoshangabad 8 in forty-eight hours ending at 8 hours on the 24th, Mainpuri and Delhi 6 each on the 23rd, Meerut 4 on the 23rd and 3 on the next day and Roorkee 7, Mukteswar 6 and Simla, Dharampore and Mussooree 4 each on the 24th.

The western disturbance passed eastwards through Kashmir and caused local thundershowers in the North-West Frontier Province on the 21st.

PROGRESS OF MONSOON.

The following is the weekly cablegraphic report on the progress of the monsoon, despatched to the Secretary of State for India on the 28th September:—

Rainfall during the week ending 28th September was in excess in the Bay Islands, United Provinces, West Punjab East and North, Central India East Central Provinces West and Madras Southeast normal in Upper Burma, Assam, Chota Nagpur, North-West Frontier Province, Sind, Rajputana East, Central Provinces, East, and Konkan, fair in Lower Burma, Bengal, United Provinces East, Bombay Deccan, Malabar and Madras Deccan and scanty elsewhere. The monsoon was gradually withdrawing from the interior of the country.—A.P.

"THE SILENT WITNESS".

Gripping Mystery Drama At The Roxy.

A murder mystery of a beautiful flirt, the boundless love of a father for his reckless son, a dramatic court trial and a surprising climax are the thrilling elements which contribute to the success of "The Silent Witness", a Fox picture to be shown at Roxy from Friday. A special press show of the film was arranged on Thursday morning.

Lionel Atwill, well-known London stage actor, and Bramwell Fletcher, another talented player, carry the honours of acting in the leading male roles. The feminine lead is ably portrayed by Greta Nissen, a well-known screen siren. Lionel Atwill is superb in the role of a proud English father a baronet who faces the court for the murder of a flirt believed to be committed by his vacillating and weakminded son. The plot deals with indiscretions of a pampered youth who is lured to the apartment of a lovely flirt where on seeing another men, he gets into frenzy at her treachery, and strangles her, leaving her there for dead. The boy's father, takes the guilt upon himself to shield his son, culminating in his trial for the murder of the woman. More particularly as the circumstantial evidence points to the father's responsibility for the crime. An unexpected development takes place towards the end when it is revealed that the woman did not die as a result of the conbict with the son but was later killed at the hands of another lover who also she had betrayel. In the trial scene Atwill rises to the height of his powers, and another actor, Herbert Mundin, in the role of a cockney chauffeur provides good comic relief, which relieves the monotony of the grim drama.

The picture is, no doubt, of a type providing excellent entertainment, and in keeping with the high standard promised by the Roxy management, as judged by the previous pictures shown by them during the last three weeks.

Chittagong.— Police searched planter R. W. Hudson's House three miles from Chittagong. It is understood that some unlicensed arms and ammunition have been recovered, and he has been taken into custody. It is reported that this is not in connection with the recent Railway institute outrage.—A.P.

NO RESERVATION OF SEATS ON SCHOOLS COMMITTEE

CITY FATHERS PROTEST AGAINST BOLE'S BILL

The Bombay Municipal Corporation, on Thursday abruptly adjourned to express their resentment against Rao Bahadur S. K. Bole's Bill to reserve seats for Backward and Depressed Classes on the Schools Committee which passed the third reading in the Legislative Council on Wednesday.

The Mayor in the course of a statement said:—

The House must have noticed from the newspapers that the Legislative Council have passed in all its stages Rao Bahadur Bole's Bill reserving seats on communal lines on the Schools Committee. This Bill was referred to the Corporation for opinion last year on 14th July 1931. The Corporation without any opposition passed on the 20th July 1931 the following resolution which was moved by me and seconded by Mr. V. C. Setalvad:—

"That with reference to the letter from the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, General Department, No. S. 109/7182-A dated the 14th July 1931, regarding a Bill further to amend Section 39(1) of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, which Rao Bahadur S. K. Bole, M.L.C., proposes to introduce during the next Session of the Bombay Legislative Council in July 1931, the President be requested to inform Government that the Corporation do not approve of the provisions of the Bill."

SURPRISE FOR THEM.

All of you must have been taken by surprise as I was to read in yesterday morning's papers that the Legislative Council had inspite of our unanimous disapproval passed the first reading of the Bill What was a matter of great astonishment and pain to me, as must have been to you all, that in such an important measures introducing absolutely new principle in our constitution, Government should have adopted so-called neutral attitude.

PROTEST TO GOVERNOR

I sent a telebram to His Excellency the Governor through the Private Secretary and to the Hon. Sir Rustom Vakil, Minister for Local Self-Government to the effect that "ever since the establishment of the Corporation minorities have enjoyed fullest representation and have never asked for separate representation and did not even support the Bill under reference and would urge most respectfully that passing of such measures introducing a new principle of constitution on the motion of a private member is most inadvisable".

SECURE POSTPONEMENT

I also sent the following telegram to as many as 17 members of the Legislative Council from the City of Bombay

"I would invite your attention to the Corporation Resolution carried without opposition with the support of minorities concerned disapproving Bole's Bill reserving seats on Schools Committee. The principle of the Bill is repugnant to the Corporation's constitution. Very undesirable constitutional changes introducing new principles should be effected piecemea, by private Bill. Earnestly request to secure postponement of the Bill pending wider constitutional changes."

I am also very glad to inform you that in response to a suggestion from me, Mr. Hooseinbhoy Lalljee was good enough to send telegrams of protest to the President of the Legislative Council, the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government and Sir Ghulam Husain Hidayatallah Member of Council.

FUTILE EFFORTS

This morning's papers, however, reveal that all these efforts have proved futile. Now it is for the Corporation to consider how to proceed further in the matter.

Mr. J. B. Boman Behram then moved that the House do adjourn. Mr. M. A. Karanjawalla seconded the proposition, which was supported by Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai and was agreed to unanimously.

The Corporation then adjourned till 3-30 p.m. to-day.

PUBLIC MEETING IN BOMBAY

The "Chronicle" understands that a public meeting of the citizens of Bombay will be held shortly, probably in the C. J. Hall, to protest against the Bill of Rao Bahadur Bole reserving seats for the Backward and Depressed Classes in the Schools Committee, which the Legislative Council passed last Wednesday.

'ZENITH' DRAKSHASAV.

Is The BEST TONIC Of The Day

Gandhiji—Empire Greatest Policeman

(Continued from page 1.)

that they could not now shirk their responsibility.

SWANSONG.

Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer, who leaves Simla this afternoon for Madras and will revert to his non-official career from 3rd October, made what may be regarded his farewell speech. He said that the function of a non-official member of the Governor's or Governor-General's Council was to explain the non-official point of view to his colleagues in the Council and to explain to the people at large the point of view which was fortified by his experience of official affairs. Speaking as one who was about to lay down charge as member of the Government, he said that there was tremendous work ahead to make India fit to live in and that they could be proud of India.

His experience during the last few months as the Commerce Member convinced him that India had to make great leeway before she could rehabilitate herself economically.

COMMUNAL HARMONY.

Political rehabilitation was but a means to that end. He believed that the constitutional realisation of their dreams and ideals would come only, when there was a united and harmonious people battling for a common cause. And that union might be irremediably ruined, if occurrences like the attack on Sir Alfred Watson became the order of the day. There must be comradeship between Indians and Europeans and between Hindus and Muslims and all other communities. Otherwise, even if they secured constitutional advance, they would not be able to retain it. He agreed with Mr. James that there was a difference between passive resistance and civil disobedience. The forms which civil disobedience had recently assumed, like tampering with public servants, boycott of Government servants and utilization of immature boys for political propaganda, required checking in the interests of ordered progress of the country. If in the opinion of the House the bill required to be limited in duration, then he assured them that the Home Member with his spirit of political accommodation would agree to any considered proposition. If the House was satisfied that the evil was there, then it should take the responsibility of checking it.

Mr. Ranga Iyer asked why Government did not introduce the bill, when they started the ordinance regime.

Mr. Gayaprasad Singh: They thought that the Congress movement would be crushed.

APOLOGIA FOR REPRESSION.

Sir C. P. Ramaswami: You may crush individuals, who may compose a political body; but you cannot crush ideas. If the Congress stands for a righteous and fruitful ideal it will not die; but if the Congress stands for an ideal which has deleterious effects then to that extent the Congress will be crushed. (Applause) If Lord Irwin's Government did not consult the house, it was because that Government had to meet a sudden onslaught from various sides. Now, fortunately, thanks to the operation of the ordinances (although I deplore the ordinances themselves) an atmosphere for consideration of a legislative measure is there and let us take advantage of it.

DEFYING PUBLIC OPINION.

Sir Abdur Rahim, leader of the Independent Party, said that Sir C. P. Ramaswamy had spoken with an amount of enthusiasm which surprised the speaker and the more so as Sir Ramaswami had not tried even to meet the obvious objections to this very serious measure. He welcomed this belated decision of the Government to approach the Legislature. Here was a bill which offended against criminal jurisprudence and took away the cherished rights of citizens. He asked: "Is there public opinion behind us? Mr. Haig told us the other day on the motion for circulation "we know what the verdict of the public will be." I asked him, as an Englishman, whether that was not enough to dispose of this bill. If public opinion is against it, does he expect us to defy that opinion? Officials may and often do; we cannot. Then, again, there is nothing in the bill to minimise terrorism."

STRINGENT LAWS.

Sir Abdur Rahim said that the press provisions at any rate were expected to have that effect. Then again there was nothing in the bill to fight communism. So of the tripple movements the bill was aimed only at one, namely, the civil disobedience movement. The Government could not fight the movement that way. Congressmen were already out to fill jails. They would welcome this bill, while non-Congressmen would be driven to join the Congress by these stringent laws. He contested the view of the Law Member that the principle of the Bill was to fight certain manifestations of civil disobedience. It was directed against the movement itself, while what the Government could ask them to consider was merely for power to suppress certain acts, and not the movement.

STRIKING AT SHADOW!

He continued: "What you want really is to set up executive authority in the place of ordinary courts." He said that recruitment to the police and the army had not suffered. In fact there were more candidates than openings in that line. The Government had given no figures to show that enlistment had suffered. What then was the Government striking at?

Mr. S. C. Mitra: A shadow.

Sir Abdur Rahim: I agree with my friend. They are striking at a shadow.

HIGHLY OBJECTIONABLE.

He emphasised that there was no appeal to law against the forfeiture of the property of an unlawful association and the bill gave powers and privileges to public servants which were denied to other lawabiding citizens. He added that the Bill was highly objectionable and should not be passed. In his opinion, constitutional advance was the only remedy for Civil Disobedience. He complained that the British Government had done nothing to uplift the masses.

Sir Abdur Rahim concluding said that this was not the sort of law to be accepted by the country and it was not fair to thrust it on them.

Sirdar Sant Singh stressed that the maintenance of law and order was only a secondary function of Government, the first being the public weal. In India the reverse had been the case and hence there was discontent.

"ONLY LIVING BODY."

Mr. Jehangir Munshi said that men like him who, two years ago, had no faith in the Congress, had, thanks to the Government's methods and policy, begun to believe that the Congress was the only living body, and that its method represented the only method of attaining their political objective. "Here I stand, dressed entirely in British cloth, and yet I declare that I possess the Congress mentality."

ADJOURNMENT MOTION.

As the clock struck four, Mr. Morgan, leader of the European group moved that "this House do now adjourn". Mr. Morgan said that this was not a censure motion on the Bengal Government but it was intended to show that the Bengal Government had not sufficient powers to check terrorist movements of this description. The attack made on Sir Alfred Watson when he went out for a drive last evening showed that it was the method of the gangster. "This is a new method of murderous attack. I do not remember in my long experience any attack of that description having been made." The Bengal Government was concentrating its activities to suppress this crime. He did not see how any other part of the administration was going to function successfully so long as this crime was prevalent in the province. He continued:

"It is an attack on the public. It may be said by some people that it is an attack on Europeans. That may be so at the present moment but my friends will realize that once a revolutionary movement of this description gains strength, there is no stopping it, as it can be diverted against all persons who do not agree with the particular revolutionary programme."

GANDHIJI QUOTED.

Mr. Morgan quoted from Mr. Gandhi's writings to the effect that "so long as outrages are tolerated publicly and not condemned in action rather than in speech and the Government not assisted in bringing the offenders to book, these outrages would continue even with Self-Government or with complete independence." Mr. Morgan added that "public opinion and public action in this country is the method by which terrorist crime will be suppressed. The only other method is to suppress it by force of a military character. It is most unfortunate that this situation should have arisen at this moment. I would ask this House to realise what would be the position in Bengal if Provincial Autonomy were started to-morrow in the midst of terrorist crime. The position would be extremely difficult for any Government."

THE GREATEST POLICEMAN.

Mr. Ranga Iyer described he outrage as abominable and sympathised with the feelings of Europeans. Sir Alfred Watson was a friend of the Indian cause and an advocate of progressive reforms. Terrorism could be met only by rousing public opinion. Terrorism stood in the way of constitutional growth but any blocking of reforms would mean more terrorism. In fact terrorists should be asked to take office because a bite from office was different from a bark from the platform. If there were real reforms then, instead of a European Home Member putting down terrorists, it would be Sir Abdullah Suhrawardy or Mr. S. C. Mitra. Let repressive measures be withdrawn, let Mr. Gandhi, the greatest policeman in the British Empire be released and with Mr. Gandhi's help they could put down terrorism.

MOTION WITHDRAWN.

Mr. Morgan said that he was satisfied with the attitude of the House and asked leave to withdraw the motion. At the same time he hoped that opposition members would discuss the situation with the European group.

The motion was withdrawn and the House adjourned till to-morrow.—A. P.

WITH COBRAS IN WELL!

Lahore Boy's Escape

LAHORE, Sept. 29.

The six year old son of a sweeper woman was entrapped in a deep unsued well with two cobras this morning by an accident and his mother was the horrified spectator of the incident.

The boy, while playing in the compound of Professor Bhatnagar's bungalow, fell into the well. His mother and a postman named Abdul Rahman came running to his rescue and the latter dropped into the well one end of his turban. With great difficulty the boy caught hold of it but after he had been pulled up a few yards, he dropped in again and was noticed moving about among cobras.

Other servants also arrived and the boy was caught in the noose of a rope and brought out unhurt and unbitten by snakes. —A.P.

India Delegation Visit U. P. Villages

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 28.

Miss Whitely and Mr. Matters paid a visit to the village of Puramufti to-day and also went round the city. Before they reached the villages, a Congress worker tried to assemble the villagers but the police arrested him under section 17, Criminal Law Amendment Act and prevented any gathering assembling. The delegation who were being piloted by Pandit Shamlal Nehru visited some villages where they questioned the villagers. The delegation proceeds to Lucknow tomorrow.—A.P.

A LIFE FOR A NECKLACE

Charge Against A Woman.

MADURA, Sept. 26.

The Sayalgudi police arrested Thangamma, belonging to the Marava community in Veppangulam hamlet, about four miles off Sayalgudi in Ramnad district, on Sept. 19 for the alleged offence of having murdered an Adi Dravida girl aged about ten years.

It is reported that the girl was picking up cowdung alone near the village tank, when the accused threw her into a crevice after strangling her to death. The police are reported to have recovered the missing necklace worn by the girl from the accused.

The arrested woman has been remanded to custody by the magistrate and a case under section 302 I.P.C. has been registered.—A.P.

HOUSE SEARCHES IN CHITTAGONG

Youths Arrested

CHITTAGONG, Sept. 28.

Following the big round up in connection with the Railway Institute outrage, several houses were searched and many young men and some girls taken to the police station for examination.

Four youths who were found in possession of revolutionary leaflets have been brought to Chittagong from Patiya under arrest.

The situation is quiet, and there is complete absence of panic in the town. Europeans and Anglo-Indians are carrying on their ordinary business.

Meetings of Hindus and Muslims and Student Unions were held to condemn the outrage, and to urge people to co-operate with the authorities in suppressing the terrorist movement.—A.P.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

Civil Appointments.

Mr. A. R. Karnik, Officiating Joint First Class Subordinate Judge, Jalgaon, to be First Class Subordinate Judge vice Mr. K. K. Sunawala, retired, from the 1st April 1932.

Mr. V. V. Pandit, Officiating First Class Subordinate Judge, Karwar, to be First Class Subordinate Judge vice Mr. H. N. Mehta, retired, from the 17th April 1932.

Rao Saheb Dattatraya Laxman Karnik, temporary Deputy Superintendent of Police, East Khandesh, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent of Police, East Khandesh, from the date of reversion of Mr. D. R. Kotwal.

Mr. D. B. T. Judge, on relief, to be Assistant Superintendent of Police, Ahmedabad, vice Khan Saheb S. K. Karanjawala.

Mr. W. W. Clifford on return from leave, to be Deputy Superintendent of Police, East Khandesh, vice Rao Saheb D. L. Karnik reverting.

Mr. Mangesh Subrao Sashittal, Deputy Collector, is granted an extension of leave on half average pay for four months in continuation of his leave.

Mr. H. F. Knight, I.C.S. is granted, from 6th October 1932, leave for the total period of six months.

Mr. H. T. Goghari, B.A., S.T.C.D., Senior Assistant Deputy Educational Inspector, Panch Mahals, to be Officiating Deputy Educational Inspector, Ahmedabad, with effect from 1st October 1932 or the date on which he takes over charge of his duties.

Govt. Central Press Employees' Union

The following are extracts from the annual report for the year 1931-32 of the Government Central Press Employees' Union, Bombay:—

There were 227 members on the roll at the end of the period under report.

The extraordinary General Meeting of the Union held on the 17th of July 1931 passed a resolution that the Union be registered under the Trade Union Act. Accordingly on August 13th, 1931, an application was made to the Registrar of Trade Unions, Bombay Presidency, for registration. But the application was not considered then.

The Registrar of Trade Unions, enquired to the Union whether the Union desired to proceed with registration. The Managing Committee thought that if recognition could be secured without getting the Union registered the application for the registration need not be pressed. As however the question of recognition could not be solved the managing Committee decided to inform the Registrar to proceed with the registration of the Union and the Union was registered on 28th April 1932.

ACTIVITIES.

During the period under report the Union took up the following matters and represented them to the authorities.—

(a) Interpretation of leave rules. (b) Grievances of the staff in the composing, and Mono Depts. and Machine and Press Depts:—(1) system of payment of wages; (2) Absence of any kind of leave; (3) system of giving bonus; (4) abolishing of stopping charges; (5) extension of ten per cent emergency cut to the task and piece workers; (6) ten per cent emergency cut; (7) dearness allowance of the ten per cent.

During the year under report the Union was able to collect Rs. 227 by way of subscription. The total expenditure during the said period came to Rs.81-9 by the 31st of March 1932. The managing committee desired to impress upon the members of the Union the necessity of paying the subscription regularly every month. No doubt some of the members have voluntarily taken upon themselves the task of collecting subscription from the members, but it has to remember that they were after all honorary workers and cannot be expected to approach every member for any indefinite number of time. The Union has a balance of Rs. 145-11 to its credit.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Parcel mails for Germany direct per s.s. "Drachenfels" will be closed at the General Post Office at 6 p.m. to-day (Friday)

Superscribed Mails for Straits, China and Japan per s.s. "Kidderpore" will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Saturday.

PROVINCIAL CO-OP. INSTITUTE

Activities During 1931-32

The following are extracts from the 14th annual report of the Provincial Co-operative Institute, Bombay, for the year ended 31st March 1932:—

Two meetings of the Provincial Co-operative Council were held during the year. At the first meeting held on the 28th June 1931, the draft annual report and statements of accounts for the year 1930-31 were adopted and the budgets of the Institute and the Institute building for the year 1931-32 were passed. The second meeting of the Council was held on the 20th December 1931. The President being absent, the Vice-President, Prof. V. G. Kale, occupied the chair. After some interpellations, two amendments proposed to the Bye-laws of the Institute were carried.

The total sum for which sanctions were accorded during the year amounted to Rs. 38,150 as against Rs. 27,300 donated by 261 societies last year. The societies make large donations for objects coming under the purview of District Local Boards like education, sinking of wells, medical relief, etc. During the year under report the societies spent Rs. 18,200 on education, Rs. 8,400 on public works like repairs to roads, sinking wells, etc., and Rs. 2,250 on medical relief. Some societies likewise gave donations to the District Branches of the Institute.

The Government grant, which after its fall from the agreed rupee to rupee basis had settled down at Rs. 30,000 for the last four years, was reduced last year to Rs. 25,000. The Conference grant was retrenched altogether. But the Registrar, Co-operative Societies, gave some help to meet the deficit.

RURAL RECONSTRUCTION WORK.

The post of the Special Propaganda Officer, who was mainly doing rural reconstruction work at Waki in Sholapur District was retrenched towards the middle of the year, for financial reasons. The Branches of the Institute are, however, increasingly interesting themselves in this type of work. The Kanara District Branch and the Poona District Branch continued work at the Kallabe and Dudhanwadi centres respectively and the Ratnagiri District Branch organised a Village Reconstruction Association for Mirjole village. Attempts in this direction were made also by the Satara District Branch, but without success. The Gujarat Divisional Branch maintained a social worker for 2 months in the bara (salt) tract of the Broach District. The worker delivered a number of lectures on "Thrift," particularly laying stress on doing away with the unnecessary expense on marriage and death ceremonies.

The Sind Divisional Branch carried on propaganda among the ladies of Hyderabad to prepare the ground for a Co-operative Store. As foreshadowed in our last report the Co-operative Movement has practically been wiped out of Matar Taluka in Kaira District, 28 out of its 34 societies being cancelled. To balance the loss, the Gujarat Divisional Branch took up the work of consolidating the position in another taluka of the District, viz, Kapadvanj, and as a result, the condition of societies there has considerably improved.

LADIES PROPAGANDA COMMITTEES.

The Bombay Suburban District having no district branch, a Committee was appointed for carrying on co-operative propaganda in a systematic manner. Schemes for starting Municipal Banks and Co-operative Stores in the suburban towns have been prepared.

The Ladies Propaganda Committees of the Girgaum Branch confined their activities to the management of the Gujarati Stri Sahakari Bhandar and the Mahila Swadeshi Bhandar. The former is making good progress but the latter, it is regrettable to note, has already gone into voluntary liquidation after a meteoric existence. The Branch organised a number of public lectures. Mrs. Manoramabai Malankar, a member of the Ladies' Propaganda Committee, gave a broadcast talk on "Women and the Co-operative Movement."

The Institute continues to be a member of the International Co-operative Alliance and the All-India Co-operative Institutes' Association. The International Co-operators' day was replaced last year by an All-India Co-operators' day on the suggestion of the All-India Co-operative Institutes' Association and the celebration took place on the 1st Saturday in November throughout the province. The Maharashtra Divisional Branch and the Poona District Branch celebrated the International Co-operators' Day, as of old, on the 1st Saturday in July.

CENTRAL EDUCATION BOARD.

The following is the report of the Central Education Board for the year ending 31st March 1932:—

The Co-operative Schools at Poona and Dharwar were continued as before, and the school at Surat was reopened after a cessation of one year. The Central Education Board, on account of the financial stringency caused by the cut in the Government grant, paid a grant of Rs. 500 each for the maintenance of the schools, and the District Branches that organise the schools were allowed to collect funds from the donations paid by the Urban and Central Banks in their jurisdiction. The Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank, Ltd., contributed only Rs. 500 instead of Rs. 800 as it used to do as grant for the educational activities of the Central Education Board

"The Bombay Co-operative Quarterly" and the "Sahakari Mitra" continued to be published from the Head Office. An Editorial Board consisting of Mr. V. L. Mehta, Mr. K. C. Desai Rao Bahadur S. S. Talmaki and Mr. Madanlal H. Vakil, with Mr. D. R. Murdeshwar as assistant editor, is looking after the conduct of the Quarterly. "The Sahakari Mitra" is being edited by Mr. R. M. Talpade.

The Library of the Institute is in charge of the Central Education Board. The library is treated as a reference library for the use of those who may read in the office of the Institute. The Institute does not charge any fees and would like students of the co-operative movement and workers in the cause to take full advantage of the facility thus provided.

OFFICE BEARERS.

The following is the list of Office-bearers of the Executive Committee:—Sir Chunilal V. Mehta, K.C.S.I., President, Prof. V. G. Kale, Vice-President, R. B. S. S. Talmaki and Mr. V. P. Varde, Hon. Secretaries; and Messrs. Sorab S. Engineer and Co., and Mr. Minocher J. S. Kharas, Hon. Auditors.

The members of the Central Education Board are: Prof. V. G. Kale, Chairman, Prof. C. N. Vakil, R. B. S. S. Talmaki, Rao Saheb V. C. Jadav, Mr. V. L. Mehta, Mr. A. C. Desai, Mr. S. S. Basawanal, Mr. B. M. Gupte, and Mr. V. P. Varde, Hon. Secretary.

Removing Virus Of Untouchability

DRAFT RESOLUTIONS BEFORE TO-DAY'S MEETING

"A Public Meeting of Hindus will be held in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall to-day (Friday), at 5-30 p. m. (S. T.) under the presidentship of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, when the following resolutions will be passed:—

RESOLUTIONS.

"I. (a). This Public Meeting of Hindus recognises the Providential Grace which saved the life of Mahatma Gandhi at this critical juncture in the history of the country and conveys its thanks to leaders of Caste Hindus as well as Depressed Classes for the spirit of compromise and co-operation manifested by them during the negotiations which alone led to the final agreement being accepted.

(b). This meeting conveys its respectful greetings to Mahatma Gandhi on the happy termination of his fast, and assures him that a quickening of conscience has been seen in the Hindu community during the last few days on the question of untouchability and that all possible steps will be taken to translate this enthusiasm into action with a view to remove the virus of untouchability from the Hindu community.

II. This Public Meeting of Hindus Resolves that an All-India Anti-Untouchability League, with its Headquarters at Delhi and Branches in different Provincial centres, be established for the purpose of carrying on propoganda against the observance of untouchability and that for this purpose the following steps should be immediately taken:—

(a). All public wells, Dharamshalas, roads, schools, crematoriums, burning ghats, etc. be declared open to the Depressed Classes;

(b). All public temples be opened to members of the Depressed Classes, provided that no cumpulsion or force shall be used with regard to (a) and (b), but peaceful persuasion will be adopted as the only means.

This meeting appoints Mr. G. D. Birla as President and Mr. Amritlal V. Thakkar as General Secretary to take all necessary steps immediately to organise the League and to bring about the fulfilment of its objects.

III. This Public Meeting of Hindus appeals to the Hindu Community to collect as large an amount as possible to be used for the removal of untouchability and cognate objects and for this purpose authorises the gentlemen named in the Second Resolution to take all necessary steps."

CASTE HINDUS UNDER-REPRESENTED

Raja Narendranath's Views On Poona Pact

(BY MAIL)

NEW DELHI, Sept. 27.

Raja Narendra Nath in a statement to the Associated Press said:

"We are all anxious to save Mahatmaji's life. His saintly character endears him to every human being. He is a moral asset, not only to India but to the whole world. But it appears to me that the Poona Pact has frustrated the very object for which the Award given by the Prime Minister was sought to be modified. Mahatmaji's objection was that it caused a disruption of the Hindu society owing to the introduction of separate electorates for the few seats reserved in each province for depressed classes.

The agreement now arrived at between the leaders of the caste Hindus and the Depressed Classes introduces separate electorates in a different form for ten years, but reservation of a much larger number of seats for an indefinite period, till the Depressed Classes themselves give up their right to reservation. Judging from our experience in the past this reservation is not likely to be surrendered by the Depressed Classes. The Award separates them for twenty years, but the pact separates them for ever.

PUNJAB'S EXAMPLE.

Coming now to the number of seats reserved for the Depressed Classes in the Punjab, I find that it involves under representation of the caste-Hindus and over representation of the Depressed Classes. The total Hindu population in the Punjab including Sudhits, Jains and Depressed Classes is 67,68,902. Assuming that all the electorates of the special constituencies will be formed with due regard to the rights of the Hindus, the Hindus will not get more than 47 seats out of 175, which is 26.8 per cent whereas they are entitled to 29 per cent of the seats.

The total population of the Depressed Classes has now been estimated according to the criterion of untouchability to be nearly six lakhs. This gives a proportion of 2.5 per cent of the total population. But out of eight seats give them 4.5 per cent of the total strength of the Council. The total number of caste Hindus is 61,68,902 which is 26.1 per cent of the total population. On the most optimistic estimate caste-Hindus will get only 39 seats out of 175 seats namely 22.2 per cent of the total strength of the Council. The Depressed Classes, therefore, get more than what is claimable on their proportion on the population. This unjustly disproportionate representation is to continue for ever."—A.P.

POONA RACES

Autumn Meeting: Second Day

The following are the acceptances for Poona Autumn Meeting. Second Day, Saturday, 1st October, 1932. Forst race starts at 1-45 p.m.ft—

1-45 P. M.

THE BAHREIN PLATE. Dis-tance—1 Mile, 1 Furlong. ...Rs. 1,250; Second. Rs. ...0.

...in Class III. ... 9.3; Kadir ...-3; Quinze ...aheed 9-1; ...ag 8-12; ...0. Director ...aster 8-10; Saifulza...0; Bill Agil 8-10; Talaat ...; Matchbox 8-8; Abu Zaid 8-4; Mumrih 8-2; Broker 8-2; Daham Pasha 8-2; Prince 8-0; Red Label 7-0; Mazda 7-8; Ba'khit Beg 7-8; and Hamdi 7-5.

2-15 P. M.

THE ARAB CONSOLATION PLATE. (Division I). Distance—6 Furlongs

Winner, Rs. 1,250; Second, Rs. 500; Third, Rs. 250.

Terms for Arabs in Class III which have not won a race value Rs. 1,200 or over after 31st March 1932.

Salma 9-3; Rix Tin Tin 9-3; Addai 9-3; Lightfoot 9-2; John Bull 9-2; Subrang 8-12; White Label 8-10; Poppy 8-10; Gold Cake 8-10; White Gold 8-10; Matchbox 8-9; Dhubarq 8-9; Hilla ...; Nussrat Pasha 8-9; Saint Gunat 8-9; Prince 8-5; Elhadi ...; Bahiz Pasha 8-5; John Taimur 8-4; Grayling 8-1; Murjan 7-13; Gannas 7-13; Rohinton 7-10; and Sa'ad Lebnan 7-4

2-45 P. M.

THE ARAB CONSOLATION PLATE. (Division II). Distance 6 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,250; Second Rs. 400; Third Rs. 250

Terms for Arab in Class III which have not won a race value Rs. 1,200 or over after 31st March 1932.

Mansiad 9-8; Sa'ami 9-7; British Lion 9-3; Bangalore 9-3; Sheik 9-3; Rustom 9-2; Redoubt 9-2; Rajub Pasha 9-2; Kayes 9-2; Kafoor 8-12; Beyrut 8-10; Silver Line 8-10; Mawsuta 8-10; Faradar 8-10; Union Jack II 8-9; Summer 8-9; Khazza 8-9; Mujalli 8-9; Bawal 8-9; Commander 8-9; Lucky Boy 8-5; Balloon 8-5; Sanjar 8-5; Surra 8-3; and Ambaprasad 7-4.

3-10 P. M.

THE DECCAN PLATE Dis-tance—1 Mile.

Winner, Rs. 2,000; Second Rs. 500; Third Rs 300.

A Handicap for Indian Horses in Class IV.

Poetry 9-9; Sans Gene 9-0; Johnnie Walker 8-13; Drury Lane 8-5; Colonel O'Malley 7-3; Honeydew 8-10; Devaka 8-9; Dry Sugar 8-9; Waivera 8-3; Belle of York 8-2; Naring 8-1; Eagle Queen 8-12; Russian 7-9; Red Rose 7-6; Cheer Up 7-7; and Rose Park 7-6.

3-40 P. M.

THE CURRAGH PLATE. (Divi-sion II). Distance—6 Furlongs. Winner, Rs. 2,000; Second, Rs. 800; Third, Rs. 300.

A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.

Pam 9-1; Spring Song 9-1; Quine 9-0; Gold-digger 9-0; Theen 8-7; Virbala 8-12; Smague 8-12; Glenbuck 8-9; King's Parade 8-9; Tearful 8-7; Delicare 8-6; Martian Princess 8-0; Corn Flake 8-0; Little Secret 7-...; Sky Rocket 7-13; Geneva 7-13; Kirkibost 7-13; Crinoline 7-... and Chrysolume 7-4

4-15 P. M.

The CURRAGH PLATE (Division II)—Distance: 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 700 third Rs. 300.

A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.

The Fastnet 9|0; Grey Cloud 8|13; Tan 8|12; Ascalon 8|12; Stage Struck 8|10; Bridal March 8|10; Hue and Cry 8|10; Miss Mount 8|9; Harvard 8|8; Over 8|6; Roseville 8|5; Pas de Quatre 8|5; Old Scar 8|1; Fashion 8|1; Craneur 7|13; Sky Hawk 7|11; Royal Light 7|7; Fight Fair 7|...; Rosenante II 7|4.

4-45 P. M

The ALANDI PLATE (Division II)—Distance: 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 750 third Rs. 250.

A Handicap for Arabs in Classes I & II, which have not won after 31st March, 1932, a race value Rs. 2,000 or over

Orient 9|0; Mayer 8|12; Salfa 8|10; Sattam 8|9; Waalim 8|9; Noomass 8|5; Hakim Pasha 8|5; Murat 8|4; Blotting Kagaz 8|3; Azroom 8|3; Bibijan 8|1; Ambassador 8|1. Tennyson 8|1; Kashaf 7|9; Akram 7|9; Aslan Beg 7|8; Bulbul Hazar 7|8; Badruzaman 7|8 and Bahriyah 7|6; Hasna 7|7; Birbal 7|7; Regard 7|6

5-0 P. M.

The NEWBURY PLATE—Distance: 1 mile.

Winner Rs 4,000; second Rs 1,250; third Rs. 750.

A Handicap for Horses in Classes I & II which have not won after 1st January. 1932, races of the aggregate value of Rs. 7,000 or over.

Shri Narayan 9|5; Facino 9|0 and Financier 7|6; Pandora's Box 8|12; Chivalresque 8|8 and Great Pearl 7|8; Chabootra 8|6; Charmaine 8|6; Avelline 8|4; The Nile 8|3 and Belief 7|9; Phare 8|1; Seaton Ross 8|0; Irish Right 7|4; Hamid 7|4. Tinder Gee 7|0; Thaxted 7|0.

5-30 P. M.

The DULLINGHAM HANDICAP —Distance: 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,500; second Rs. 750 third Rs. 500.

A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Vendor 9|0 and Superlative 8|0; Arthur 8|12; Hero Worship 8|11; Rossauter 8|11; Message 8|8 and Clairette 8|5; Frater 8|7; Bachelor's Bess 8|7; Redeswater 8|4; Inquisitor 8|3; Lovely One 8|3 and Boy 8|1; Mountain Dancer 8|3; Galloping Major 8|2 and Silverite 7|6; Miss Tina 8|2; Gamvros 8|0; Love and Money 7|12; Prince Arthur 7|9; Qui Vive 7|6; The Mint 7|4; Vesington Planet 7|2.

6-0 P. M.

The ALANDI PLATE—Distance: 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000; third Rs. 500.

A Handicap for Arabs in Classes I & II, which have not won after 31st March, 1932, a race value Rs. 2,000 or over

Pasha 9|6; Collector 9|6; Khumayssa 9|3 and Talha 7|10; Kabaila 9|1; Al Hamil 9|0; Black King 9|0; Shamsuzzaman 8|12; Jodi 8|9; Rushdi 8|8; Colombo 8|8; Hazima 8|6; Anchor 8|1; Faithful II 7|12; Muhaisin 7|10; Lamington 7|8; Shiniar 7|5, Sannam 7|5.

POONA GALLOP NOTES

Over And Eagle Queen In Form

(From Our Racing Correspondent)

POONA, Sept. 29.

The following gallops were noted during the week at Poona:—

FACINO (S. Black) finished in front of FINANCIER (Riding Boy).

PHARE (Harding) galloped well over 6 furlongs. Fit and well.

CHIVALRESQUE (Marrable) beat GREAT PEARL (Wallace) in a mile gallop.

IRISH RIGHT (Evans) covered a mile at 3|4 pace, finished with great resolution. Watch him on Saturday.

AVELINE (Walker) held IRAN (Fletcher) over 6 furlongs. Fair.

HERO WORSHIP (Dillon) was too speedy for DANDY BRUSH (Riding Boy) over 5 furlongs

SUPERLATIVE (C. Hoyt) beat PRINCE ARTHUR (Purtoo Singh) in a half-mile spurt. The former is in good condition.

FASHION (A. Clarke) won a 5-furlongs trial against a stable companion.

ROSENANTE II (Evans) was superior to CHRYSOLUME (Bone) over 6 furlongs.

HARVARD (Harding) finished ahead of TEARFUL (Riding Boy) over 6 furlongs.

TAN (Maurice) beat GENEVA (J. Flynn) in a 6 furlongs gallop

OVER (C. Hoyt) was too good for GOLD DIGGER (Purtoo Singh) in a 1|2 mile spurt. The former should win on Saturday

EAGLE QUEEN (Davison) had the better of the argument with MARTIAN PRINCESS (Riding Boy) in a 6 furlongs burst. The former is in good trim.

WA'ALIM (Selby) and SHINIAR (Riding Boy) covered a mile at steady pace.

AL HAMIL (Kirby) finished in front of BLOTTING KAGAZ (Bullock) over a mile.

RATHEEN (Brace) beat JOHNNIE WALKER (R. Boy) over 6 furlongs.

CHEER UP (R. Boy) covered a mile in fine style.

CRANEUR (Selby) finished strongly in a 6 furlongs gallop with FIGHT FAIR (Riding Boy).

HAMDI (R. Boy) was impressive in a mile gallop.

MUMRIH (Syed Saleh) beat HILLA (R. Boy) in a mile gallop The former has improved much

MURJAN (Marrable) covered 1.2 mile very well.

BLUE STAR (Malone) beat TAJ SAUD (Peck) over 6 furlongs. The former is very fit at the moment

The following have worked well:—

BROKER; NASSRAT; KAFOOR DHUBARQ; RUSTOM; ARAB FLAG; REDOUBT; STAGE-STRUCK and LIGHTFOOT.

CHLOROFORM IN DACOITY

CONTRADICTION IN DACCA TRIAL

DACCA, Sept 26

At the resumed hearing of the Dacca train dacoity case before Mr. A. N. Sen, special judge. Chunnu Mia, a witness, cross-examined, said that when he was taken to jail for identification Sudhir Acharya was not placed before him On the date of the occurrence he saw one man getting down from a motor car with a trunk and went away through a lane. Witness did not know the name of the man and he did not tell the police that the name of the man was Amrita Lal Chakravarty

IDENTIFICATION.

Narendra Kumar Chanda, alias Makhan, said that when he was taken to jail for identification he did not see Sudhir Acharya. At about 5-30 p.m on the date of the occurrence he went to the Lalbagh police station and lodged information with the police in the course of which he mentioned about the Saila Bala's son but he could not say why the police did not record his name He could neither say why the police did did not record in the diary the fact he mentioned to them, that he recognised Mrs Saila Bala's son. He did not mention to the police that he became unconscious as a result of forcible inhalation of chloroform and that when he came to his senses he saw neither the car nor anybody. His car was taken by the culprits at about 12-40 p.m

After he had lodged information with the police he was arrested and was kept in the 'hajat' for twenty days. From the Lalbagh police station witness was removed to the kotwali, where he told the police about the dagger and the threats of one of the culprits. From there he was taken to Dacca.

UNCONSCIOUS.

Sub-inspector Yunus said that Makhan told him that he was made unconscious by the inhalation of chloroform and that when he regained his consciousness he came to Lalbagh. He did not say anything about anybody or anything about threats with dagger He did not mention to the Sub-inspector anything about Abed Mia, a motor driver.

Sub-inspector S. N. Banerjee, of Dacca, said that arrangements were made on May 18 to watch all the up and down trains at the Dacca railway station. The guard, Mr. Baptist, was examined by him on the following day when he said that a man who was standing on the ground with gold-rimmed spectacles, of a dark complexion, thinly built and in height about six feet, opened fire. Surendra Saha, one of the victims, stated to the witness that the colour of the motor car used by the dacoits, was black The motor driver Makham stated to him that the culprits had chloroformed him (Makham) and made him unconscious and after he had regained consciousness he went to the Lalbagh police station.

Sub-inspector Haripada Das Gupta, officer-in-charge of Naogaon police station, said that he arrested Jyotirmoy Sen-Gupta on May 16 in connection with the Dacca train dacoity. Jyotirmoy told him that he had arrived at Naogaon in the evening of May 7 and reached Jamalganj on the night of May 11. He returned from Jamalganj on May 14.

Cross-examined witness said that Jyotirmoy told that he had fallen ill at Jamalganj.—A. P.

RAM TEMPLE THROWN OPEN TO HARIJANS

Enthusiastic Scenes At Wardha

(From A Correspondent)

WARDHA, September 27.

A huge meeting of citizens of Wardha was held on Sunday night in the grounds of Ram Mandir. The meeting was called by the trustees of the temple to consider the entry of the Harijans in the temple. About 5,000 persons attended it. Mr. T. J. Kedar, an ex-minister of C.P., made a very touching speech in favour of the Harijans. It was decided that the temple should be thrown open for the Harijans. The Ram temple is a very big and old one. Enthusiastic scenes were witnessed yesterday morning when the temple was opened for the Harijans.

Three temples at Borgaon Surgaos and Salsura have been opened for the Harijans.

Wardha Supports Poona Agreement

(From A Correspondent.)

WARDHA, September 27.

The news of Mahatmaji's breaking fast was welcomed. A huge meeting was held, to-day, to support the Poona Agreement in response to Harijan's appeal.

Sjt. Laxminarayan Joshi, who was fasting with Gandhiji, has broken his fast.

MAIL ROBBERY

MANIKGANJ, September 25.

Information has been received here that a mail robbery was committed in a place between Mahadebpur and Ghior in the Manikganj sub-division to-day in daylight. The country is under water and the mail from Mahadebpur was being carried to-day in a boat to Ghior.

It is reported that the boat was attached by some unknown pesons, who were all armed with bamboo lathis and the contents of the bags were looted, including some Government Currency.

—A.P.

DACCA ARRESTS

DACCA, September 25.

Bisweswar Pal and Suresh Chandra Ghose, said to be members of the Nawabganj Congress Committee (declared illegal), were arrested yesterday while addressing a meeting in Nawabgunj.

They have been brought down to Dacca.

DISASTROUS FIRE AT CHITTAGONG

CHITTAGONG, September 28.

A fire broke out this morning at the Centre of the town in the business quarters. About forty shops were completely gutted, the total loss being estimated at over two lakhs of rupees.—A.P.

QUARTERS FOR MILITARY AT COMILLA

COMILLA, September 23.

Construction of quarters for military at Comila is proceeding. Hundreds of labourers have been engaged. Several houses have been rented for the accommodation of officers. A pucca building is being constructed for the magazine. Several outposts with ordinary police have been opened in different quarters of the town.

SHAIKH ARRESTED

Labour Leader Who Was Wanted For A Year

BOMBAY, Thursday

Mr. Tayab Sheikh, a well-known trade unionist and an ex-member of the Navajawan Bharat Sabha, who was wanted by the Bombay Police on a charge of sedition, was brought to Bombay this morning and produced in the Court of Sir H.P. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate.

Mr. Sheikh, who is charged under Section 124-A, of the I.P.C. for an alleged seditious speech that he delivered in the Jinnah Hall on September 29, 1931 in connection with the "Roy Week" could not be traced for over a year by the Police. He was ultimately arrested by the Calcutta Police on Tuesday last and brought to Bombay under police escort.

SMARTLY DRESSED.

Clean-shaven, dressed in an English suit and wearing a felt-hat, when the accused appeared in the Court He looked an altogether changed man.

Mr. A K. Chaudhri, acting inspector of C.I.D. applied for a remand of the accused in jail custody for a week.

The accused applied to the Court to pass orders allowing him to see his lawyers in custody. The Magistrate remarked that there was no need to pass such orders as every lawyer had a right to see his clients.

FACILITIES IN JAIL.

The accused also requested the Court that he should be given books and papers in jail. The Magistrate asked the accused to make an application to the jail authorities for those facilities.

That he should be given facilities to communicate with his friends in India and abroad, was the third request of the accused to the Court. It was also disallowed by the Court, the Magistrate remarking that such a request could not be granted.

The Magistrate granted the application and remanded the accused to jail custody till October 5.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, Sept. 28.

The Stock Exchange was very quiet, which was partly attributed to political uncertainties. Gilt-edged securities, however, were steady.

The commodity market was generally steadier. Sugar was firm on covering demand induced by the news of disturbances in Cuba and the hurricane in the West Indies, while outside buying caused rubber to improve.

Metals also appreciated, but it was more due to the reserve of sellers than buying.

Wall Street showed steady sentiment encouraged by increased steel activity.

MINERS' VICTORIA CROSS

LONDON, Sept. 28.

The Edward Medal, which is popularly known as the Miners' Victoria Cross, has been awarded by the King to seven men for heroic rescue work during the disaster in the Bentley colliery near Doncaster last November.—B. O. W.

BRITISH AIR COMMAND

LONDON, September 28.

The Air Ministry announces the appointment from April 1, 1933, of Air Marshal Sir Robert Brooke Popham as Commanding in Chief of the Air Defence of Great Britain, in succession to Air Marshal Sir Geoffrey Salmond, who has been appointed Chief of Air Staff Other appointments, from February 1, announced include Air Commodore C. L. Courtney, at present Senior Air Staff Officer, Iraq Command, to be Director of Training at Air Ministry.

—Reuter

BRUSSELS PLUNGED IN DARKNESS

LONDON, Sept. 28.

Brussels.—The city has been plunged into darkness as a result of the electricity power station being wrecked in the explosion of a turbine. Damage to the extent of 25,000,000 francs has been caused.—Reuter.

GORDON BENNETT RACE

BASLE, Sept. 28.

It is officially announced that the Gordon Bennett Race has been won by the American balloon the "United States Navy," which landed near Vilna, 900 miles from the start.—Reuter.

SHIPS COLLIDE

LONDON, Sept. 28.

While leaving Port Santa Cruz Tenerife the Spanish steamer "Isla de Te Rifi," collided with the White Star liner "Homeric," striking her on the port quarter above the "C" deck while she was at anchor. Damage to the "Homeric," which is on a holiday cruise, was slight but the Spanish vessel had her stem twisted.

GERMANY CAN'T PAY

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.

Germany has notified to the United States that she will not be paying 7,800,000 dollars for mixed claims and the cost of the army occupation due on September 30. —Reuter.

BOMBAY'S "AL CAPONE" CAUGHT

Smart Arrest By Police

ALLEGED THREATS TO TRADERS: PART IN RIOTS

BOMBAY, Thursday.

Haji Kiki, an alleged gangster, for whom the City Police have been on the lookout for several months, was arrested on Wednesday last at 2 p.m., it appears, by accident.

The suspected gangster, young and well dressed, was going towards Crawford Market, when a police party, which was returning from the head office, noticed him and quietly followed him. The gangster, who had given many a slip to the police during the last one month, realised the party were after him, and suddenly slid into a shop.

This time, the police were too clever for him. They followed him up to the shop and arrested him after a search.

SECRET ORDERS.

It is alleged that Haji Kiki, a young Pathan from the Frontier, came to Bombay about two years ago, and gathered around him some local bad characters and organised a regular gang at Khadak in the Dongri area. It is said that the members of the gang implicitly carried out the orders of their chief, always given from behind the scene.

Their main concern, it is alleged was to extort money from rich shopkeepers in a locality on threat of assault. Gambling and kidnapping of girls are said to be among their other activities.

The Dongri Police received many complaints regarding these alleged gangsters, but whenever they went in search of the gangsters, none of the shopkeepers or residents of the locality would help them in locating their whereabouts, especially the whereabouts of the leader.

PART IN RIOTS.

During the riots, these gangsters are said to have taken a prominent part and on one occasion, with their leader Kiki, they removed, it is stated, a flour mill (the dynamo and other machinery) from the Dongri area and hid it underground, which was later unearthed by the police.

As late at September 14, there was a free fight at Chinch Bunder Road, in which the police say, a prominent part was taken by Haji Kiki's gangsters. It is suspected that, it was the work of Kiki, who wanted to create trouble in the locality.

SIXTEEN OTHERS.

During the latter part of the riots, Kiki having got information that the police were after him suddenly disappeared from Bombay and came back only very recently. A few days after his arrival in the City the Chinch Bunder Road free fight occurred.

The Dongri Police have, so far arrested sixteen members of the gang besides the leader, who was arrested on Wednesday.

Sub-Inspector Mohiuddin, of the Dongri Police, produced Haji Kiki before Mr. P.L. Thakker, Presidency Magistrate, yesterday and asked for and obtained remand of the accused to police custody for fourteen days.

The accused applied for bail, which was refused.

POISON FOR MOTHER TO WIN BACK HER LOVE

Boy Charged With Murder.

ELLORE, Sept. 26.

Kodeti Venkanna, a boy aged 15, has been committed to the Sessions by the sub-magistrate of Tadepalligudem, for causing the death of his mother, Manikyam, in rather peculiar circumstances.

The prosecution case was that Venkanna who committed a petty theft was driven out of the house by his mother as a punishment and he was advised by a man, who is the second accused in the case, to mix a drug in the food to be taken by the mother, and Gangayya, another occupant of the house.

It was represented to the lad that the drug would win back for him his mother's love.

The second accused, is alleged to have given the poison with the object of doing away with Gangayya, with whom he was on inimical terms. The drug was accordingly mixed with a food but with the unexpected result that Manikyam the mother died of its effects while Gangayya survived.

Both the accused have been committed to trial in the court of the sessions of West Godaveri at Ellore.—A.P.

LIONS IN CYCLIST'S PATH

Scared Away Robbers With Air Rifle.

TINNEVELLY, Sept. 26.

Leaving his home in Bengal on December 8, 1929 on an All-India tour on a push-bicycle, Mr. C. S. Mitra, a Bengali youth, arrived here yesterday covering about 30,000 miles.

Mr. Mitra related how he came in contact with wild bears, lions and tigers and how he escaped from them by sheer presence of mind. By his air-rifle he said he escaped from the clutches of robbers in Rajputana. While passing the Rajputana desert, he had to starve for three days and water could be had there at a prohibitive cost of Rs. 5 a bottle. He hopes to reach his home in Bengal in two months, thus covering India in three years.—A.P

Muslim Educational Conference Postponed

AJMER, Sept. 29.

The Muslim Educational Conference has been postponed for the present. Maulana Shaukat Ali left for Bombay last night and the Khilafat Conference President with other delegates left this morning. They were given an enthusiastic send off.—A.P.

CHITTAGONG OUTRAGE

Calcutta City Fathers' Condemnation

CALCUTTA, Sept. 28.

The Calcutta Corporation on the motion of Mr. H. Luke adopted a resolution recording "abhorrence and condemnation of the outrage perpetrated in Chittagong on Saturday last." The outrage was condemned by all sections of the House, but suggestions were made by two members of the Congress party for the adoption of a policy of conciliation by releasing leaders like Mahatma Gandhi, Mr. Sen Gupta and Mr. Subash Bose.

Mr. Rafique, a Moslem councillor, disagreed with the opinion expressed by certain speakers that responsible Government should not be introduced so long as terrorism was rampant in this province, and urged that the only way to overcome such outrage was the early introduction of responsible Government which would keep people engaged.

Replying Mr. Luke expressed disappointment that the resolution had not been accepted by the House without speeches which might be interpreted as condoning the outrage. On the authority of Mahatma Gandhi, he said that self-government or independence would not lead to cessation of the troubles, so long as they were tolerated, but, then attaks will be directed, not against the present power, but against the people then in power.

The Mayor also joined in the condemnation of the outrage.—A.P.

PATRIKA EX-EDITOR DEAD

CALCUTTA, Sept. 28.

Mr. Golap Lal Ghosh, ex-Editor and Proprietor of the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" and brother of the late Motilal Ghosh died to-day from a paralytic stroke. Born in 1860, he worked on the Patrika ever since its inception.—A.P.

BANK RATE

BOMBAY, September 29.

The Imperial Bank of India rate of interest on demand loans on Government paper remains unchanged at 4 per cent.—A.P.

HYDROCELE

Provakar Oil Rs. 2. The best approved remedy for all types of Orchitis, Elephantiasts, Hernia, etc. Application removes pain at once and redness size and weight soon. A single trial will convince. KAVIRAJ R. SHASTRI, B.A., Kanchrapara (Bengal).

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And not only this, but you will have the great satisfaction of buying Indian-made materials which you know can never be beaten by foreign cloth. The spirit of Swadeshi is not merely to sit down and ask the public to buy home-produced cloth as a favour, but to get to work and make such good cloth that there is no longer any need for the foreign product to be bought.

This is what EDSU is doing.

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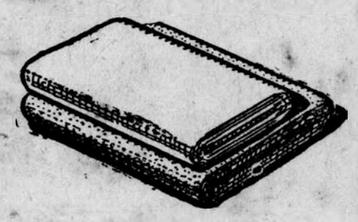

THESE coatings are really good value for money. You have a fine choice of shades and designs and are sure to find something to meet your particular taste. They make up well, hang smartly and do not fade when washed.

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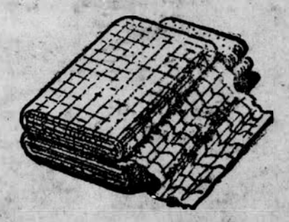

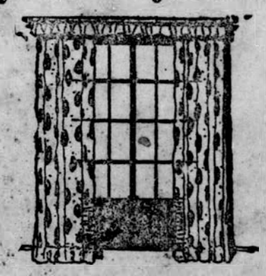

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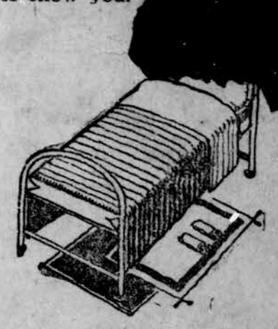

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P. D. Mahalaxmiwala
5th September '32.

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ENDOWMENT Rs. 20
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No other Company of the same age in India can show equal results.

Re: Agency and other particulars, please apply

Manager.

SHIPPING NEWS

Exports And Import s

ARRIVALS.
Sept. 29.
India, Gazzano, Java.
Kaga Maru, Komiyama, Kobe.
Mangolia, Rhodes, London.

DEPARTURE.
Sept. 29.
Vasna, Partridge, Busreh.

LOADING.
Sept. 29.
Steamer Kaga Maru for Kobe.
Steamer Narkunda for London.
Steamer Varsova for Busreh.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORTS.

S S Rangolia:—The P. & O. S. N. Coy.'s English mail steamer Mangolia, arrived in harbour yesterday at 8 a.m. from London, with the outward mail of the 15th inst., a general cargo and 460 passengers and hence she sailed for Sydney, etc.

S S Mantua:—The P. & O. S. N. Coy.'s extra mail steamer Mantua, arrived in harbour yesterday from London, with the outward mails of the 15th inst. a general cargo and 180 passengers.

S S India:—The M. Italiano steamer India, arrived in harbour yesterday from Java, with a cargo of sugar.

S S Kaga Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Kaga Maru, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Vasna:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Vasna, sailed yesterday ofr Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN THE DOCKS.

Bombay, Sept. 29.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

2 Wartenfels, 3766, Hamburg, 2-10 NF, L Edward Ltd.
4 India 4077, Genoa 9-10 L Triestino.
6 Moncalieri, 3241, Karachi, 1-10 L Triestino.
9 City of Macilwraith, 2914, M Coast, 1-10, F Finlay & Co.
14 Drachenfels 3879, Bremen 2-10 L Edwards Ltd.
15 Kidderpore (s) 3,263 tons, Japan, 2-10, Agent M M & Co.
16 Kenya 4646, Durban 5-10 M M & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK

—:o:—

1 Chakrata, 3602, Bhavnagar, 29-9 M M & Co.
4 Vasna 2043 Busrah 30-9 M M & Co.
6 Hashemi 298, M'Coast, 30-9, S Hassum and Co.
10-11 Nowshera (s) 4,875 tons, Calcutta, 2-10 Agent M M & Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK

A Janus, 3078, NF NF, M M & Co.
G Africana 863 M'Coast N F. Merchant S S Co.
H Jamnagar 279, Jamnagar, 30-9, F.L. Naranji & Co.
N Oostcappelle 348 M'Coast 1-10, Merchant S N Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON.
Viceroy or India, 3-10 P & O S N Co.
Carfu, 6-10 P & O S N Co.
Maloja, 13-10 P & O S N Co.
Rawalpindi 20-10 P & O S N Co.
Strathnever 27-10 P & O S N Co.

FROM PLYMOUTH.
Gogra 1-10, M. M. and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.
Clan Macbride, 2-10, J F Co.
Elysia, 3-10, G T Co.
City of Venice 8-10, K. N. Co.

FROM HAMBURG.
Marienfels, 7-10, L. Edwards. Ltd

FROM GENOA.
Victoria 3-10 M Italiano.

FROM NEW YORK.
City of Harvard, 16-10, F. F. Campbell and Co.
Steel and Ranger, 23-10, F. F. Campbell and Co.

FROM KOBE.
Orgen Maru, 8-10, O. S. Kaisha.

FROM BRINDISI.
Narkunda, 1-10, P. and O. S. N. Co.

FROM DURBAN.
Tairea, 8-10, M. M. and Co.
Karanja, 22-10, M. M. and Co.

SAILING DATES OF STEAMER

MAIL LINE.
FOR TRIESTE
Moncalieri, 30-9 L T Co.
FOR HAMBURG
Drachenfels NF, L Edward Ltd.
FOR DURBAN
Kenya, 7-10, M M & Co.
FOR LOADING
Kenya, M M & Co.
FOR HAMBURG.
Drachenfels, L Edward Ltd
FOR TRIESTE.
Moncalieri, L T C.
FOR BUSRAH.
Bandra 5-10 M M and Co.
Varsova 7-10 M M and Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATES.
Janus 28-9-32.

EXPORTS.
Bombay Sept. 29.

S S Narkunda for London:—9 bales woollen carpets, H A Aminoff; 3 bales animal skin, D Sassoon & Co.

For Abrandretta:—82 bales cotton yarn A H Dixah.

For Tripoli:—38 bales cotton yarn, A H Dixh

For Beyroath:—20 bales cotton yarn, A R Dixah.

S S Mantua for Marseilles:—780 bags groundnuts S M Rajgor & Co.

S S Drachenfels for Hamburg:—40 bales wool raw, E Manji & Co.; 56 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.; 55 bales cotton raw Breul & Co.; 43 bales cow hides, H A K A Mazid; 142 bags groundnut oil cakes, A R Oomerbhoy; 300 bags linseed, Birla Bros.

For Rotterdam:—53 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros; 110 bales cotton raw, Textile Products Ltd.; 26 bales cow hides, D Abraham & Sons.

For Antwerp:—309 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.; 124 bags mustard seed, T S Thadani & Sons, 44 bags gum false C Morarji; 140 bags mustard seed, C Gordhandas & Co.; 18 bales cotton raw, O Suleman & Co.

For Bremen:—63 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

For Ghent:—100 bales cotton fly, Bombay Waste Mfg. Co.

S S Wartenfels for Hamburg:—167 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.; 1,400 bags groundnut oil cakes, A Oomerbhoy; 730 bags castor seed, A H Diah.

S S Moncaleiri for Trieste:—6,400 bags groundnuts, K Devchand & Co.

For Mestre:—220 bales cotton raw, O Suleman & Co.

S S India for Marseilles:—1,334 bags groundnut kernals, 616 bags linseed, K M Nathoo; 700 bags groundnuts, S M Rajgor & Co.; 1,400 bags eastorseed, Birla Bros

For Genoa:—308 bags linseed, K M Nathoo; 696 bags castor seed, A Piras & Co.; 280 bales cotton raw, O Suleman & Co; 250 bales cotton raw, Italindia Cotton Co.

S S Kaga Maru for Osaka:—50 tons iron scrap, Ali Bros.

For Kobe:—300 tons iron scrap, Ali Bros.

S S Kidderpore for Kobe:—25 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha Ltd.; 9 bales cotton raw O Suleman & Co.; 71 bales cotton raw, S Karamshi & Co.; 175 bales cotton raw, A Khimji & Co; 300 bales cotton raw, N Manilal & Co.

For Yokkaichi:—700 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, Sept. 29.

S S Jalabala from Bassim, Agents, S S N Co.:—1,200 bags boiled rice; 53,828 bags rice; 4,879 bags paddy.

From Tuticorin:—407 bales cotton; 55 bags oorid husk dust; 206 bags cotton yarn; 101 baras waste.

S S Jalajyoti from Rangoon, Agents, S S N Co.:—80 bales gunnies; 37,840 bags rice; 60 bags beans.

From Colombo:—13 bags copra, 65 bags tea, 647 dms. cocoanut oil.

From Cochin:—155 bags cocoanuts; 35 cases cashew kernals.

From Calicut:—1 621 bags cocoanuts; 250 bags dry ginger; 157 bales cotton waste; 100 bales cotton

S S Tokushima Maru from Yokohama, Agents, N F Kaisha Ltd.:—230 cases silk goods; 400 cases fish oil; 75 cases tea; 30 cases cotton satin; 11 cases transmission conductors; 470 cases rayan and cotton mixed goods.

From Nagoya:—200 cases beer; 25 cases cotton yarn; 195 cases cotton shirting; 60 cases clocks; 420 cases porcelainware.

From Osaka:—31 cases silk goods; 110 cases silk yarn; 230 cases cotton yarn; 150 cases rayan goods; 25 cases jeans; 119 cases cotton shirting; 45 cases cotton drill; 90 cases cotton piece goods; 135 cases rayon yarn 50 cases enamel ware; 121 cases bicycle parts; 820 cases glass ware; 500 b'dles nails; 959 b'dles brass ware; 170 b"dles galod [illegible] 119 coils wire; 205 dms. calcium carbide; 30 dms. coil tar

From Kobe: 1322 bags sugar; 102 bales strawboards 140 cases glassware; 25 cases rubber shoes; 140 cases rayon goods; 25 cases vegetable wax; 50 cases camphor; 20 cases rayon yarn; 170 cases cotton and rayon goods; 230 cases cotton and art silk mixed goods; 142 cases cotton flannel; 42 cases cotton jeans; 260 cases cotton piecegoods; 27 cases silk yarn; 200 cases cotton shirtings; 144 cases silk goods; 500 cases fish oil.

From Tokyo: 90 cases cotton yarn; 25 cases cotton shirtings; 50 cases copper wire; 60 casks chemicals.

From Moji: 5520 bags cement; 4[illegible] bundles brassware; 125 bundles metalware; 68 bundles copper circles; 78 cases earthenware; 100 bundles paper; 23 bags tyres; 34 drums surphur block.

From Shanghai: 13 cases cigarettes; 50 cases antimony regulas; 220 cases raw silk; 40 cases silk yarn; 90 cases silk piecegoods.

From Hongkong: 35 cases cotton socks; 50 packages sugarcandy; 983 cases fire crackers.

From Canton: 71 r/s mattings; 715 bundles cassia; 30 bundles munsell; 100 bags beans; 150 bags sugarcandy.

From Singapore: 1975 bags sago flour; 3476 pieces planks; 1226 bags be elnuts; 796 bags rattans; 89 bags pepper; 90 bags gum benzamin; 30 bundles copper wire 80 bundles damar batu; 15 bundles gambier; 20 bundles gum capal; 120 cases pine apples.

From Colombo: 113 bales fibre; 100 bags cocoanuts; 170 bags tea; 130 bales old gunnies.

S S Burdwan Agents M M and Co from Shanghai: 78 cases raw silk; 18 cases silk goods; 1680 cases tea.

From Hongkong: 140 cases salmon; 48 cases munsell; 1315 cases fire crackers; 25 cases silk goods; 117 cases raw silk; 100 bags sugarcandy; 50 bags sugar;

From Singapore: 50 cases rubber.

From Canton: 90 cases raw silk; 725 bags cassia.

From Colombo: 32 cases mattress fibre.

S S Rajputana Agents M M & Co from London: 26 cases cigarettes; 22 cases tyres.

From Chironti: 292 cases brandy.

From Gibraltar: 18 cases wine.

From Basle: 30 drums A colour.

From Marseilles: 85 cases cotton and silk embroidered goods; 72 cases silk yarn; 13 cases cognac; 200 bags almonds; 20 cases champagne; 60 brls zinc oxide; 25 cases saffron.

From Aden: 31 cases gum, olibanum; 15 cases gum arabic.

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STOP SQUANDERMANIA IN RAILWAYS

Jamshed Mehta Urges All Round Economy

LANDSLIDE IN IMPORTS DUE TO SWADESHI SPIRIT

KARACHI, (By Mail).

Presiding over the annual general meeting of the Buyers and Shippers Chamber, Karachi, Mr. Jamshed Nusserwanjee Mehta said:—

I regret to say the year that is just past is one more addition to the distressed tale of reduced commercial activities which has characterised Karachi during the last six years. We still continue to be affected by the economic blizzard. Our foreign trade marks a great fall in the turnover to which both cotton and wheat, our staple export commodities contribute in no small measure. Unfortunately, both these commodities have been subject to pooling arrangements by syndicates withholding supplies from the consuming world in the hope of obtaining higher prices but they have had to pay the price of thus tampering with the natural laws by artificially restricting supplies in the mortification of witnessing lower prices for their "corners" contrary to their expectations.

SQUANDERMANIA.

Referring to the cause for losses on the State Railways Mr. Mehta said: "If one looks at the heavy borrowing, amounting to crores of rupees for lavish expenditure of railway extensions and constructions carried out after the war, and if one calculates the preposterous interest being paid for all such expenses, and if one sees through the maintenance expenses of State Railways managed without the least knowledge of commercial ways and means, it will be clearly seen where and why there is such a heavy loss. When we think of Railway stations built at the cost of Rs. 100 and 120 lakhs of rupees each, the reasons are not far to seek. Nothing but, a strong committee of devoted businessmen can find out means and ways to pull up the Indian State Railways from bankruptcy.

Referring to imports of sugar, Mr. Mehta said:— Our imports of sugar have also fallen. This is natural because of the enhanced import tax. We must however accept the situation with satisfaction, because of the action taken by the Government of India in giving protection to the sugar manufacturing industry in India for definite period of seven years with an option of another seven years. The sum of Rs. 18 crores which has hitherto been paid to Java and other exporting countries is retained in this country, spent in this country and circulates amongst its people with its train of benefits which would be lost, if the money were remitted out of India against purchase of sugar.

It has been a regrettable feature that this great national advantage has not been availed of earlier by earlier legislation protecting this industry. It would have gone a long way to alleviate the suffering and hardships of people of Bihar and Orissa where the bulk of the sugar land is situated and whose inhabitants habitually have lived on the border line of starvation. We ought to express our cordial thanks to the Government for this action.

FALL IN TEXTILE IMPORTS.

Another matter which showed a decline in imports is cotton fabrics. It is not to be wondered at, if the growth of textile mills in the country is taken into consideration, coupled with the fact of the development of hand spinning industry. The former have sprung up from 245 in number in 1909 to over 350 at the end of the last year manufacturing close on 3000 million yards of cloth. With the equipment of newer mills to produce finer counts of goods and a very rational desire of our countrymen to use the stuff made in our own country, the countries interested in exporting cloth to us must look to a growing reduction in the shipments of this item, which at one time figured so largely in the import trade of India. Britishers trace the falling of Indian demand for British goods to the political reason and the breed of hatred for British goods. Whatever truth there might have been for this there are other more important reasons which cannot be overlooked. After all, with us as with anybody else, it is purely the question of finance, and if England could afford to import stuff at rates which Japan and Italy have been doing, I think there would be fewer complaints of hatred from the British manufacturers. With expensive labour and high standard of living, it is impossible for England to compete on the same terms as her other rivals. The real reason for shrinkage of trade with India is the lack of courage on the part of British manufacturers to get labour to readjust their ideas in regard to the value of the ware they offer and their failure to reduce the expenses of high living. With conditions of this nature, it is not to be wondered at that the United Kingdom has lost its supremacy in the Indian trade which she once enjoyed.

GOLD SLIDE.

Continuing Mr. Mehta referred to Remittances to England and said: This is not due to a sequence flowing from a flourishing trade in India, but is due merely to an extraneous factor, namely, the export of gold of which this country has sent out close on 90 crores, very nearly equal to the annual production of the Rand gold mines. Whilst undoubtedly a portion of this gold export may be legitimate in commercial operation, it cannot be denied that the larger portion of it is distressed gold which has been unearthed by poor peasants to meet their obligation which they are unable to meet due to the prevailing low prices which they get for their labour.

In conclusion, Mr. Mehta referred to the rift in the cloud in the shape of completion and functioning of the Sukkur Barrage. I see in it the renaissance of Sind. Very promising returns of increased virgin areas being put under cultivation are being daily received, and the Revenue Officer, Lloyd Barrage, is receiving very flattering values for the land the sales of which I understand, are quite on a satisfactory scale. This happy development warrants us in indulging in a restrained strain of optimism and in the fullness of time I hope, to see the stretches of sand which flies to everybody's eyes, being converted into smiling green corn fields like our neighbours in the Punjab. I hope you will not consider me a false prophet, if I may say that I see such a happy state of affairs at a period of five years.—A.P.

IN DEFENCE OF HAJ COMMITTEES

ACT IS AN IMPROVEMENT ON PRESENT CONDITIONS OF PILGRIMS

Muslim M. L. A.'s Warning Against Propagandists

SIMLA, Sept. 25.

Maulvi Mohomed [illegible] Daudi, M.L.A. and Syed [illegible] Sahib Bahadur, M.L.A. in a joint statement to the press giving a history of the Haj Pilgrimage, state:

"The acting Secretary of the Jamiatul Ulemae Hind has fixed 30th September to be the day when the Mussalmans of India must pass the resolutions drafted by him, protesting against the attitude of Government, and of those Muslim members of the Assembly, who have helped in enacting the Law to establish by statute Haj Committees at the three ports of Bombay, Karachi and Calcutta. We are thankful to him for creating thereby an opportunity for the public to judge whether the provisions of the Act are improvement upon the present conditions or are obstacles in the way of pilgrims going to Hedjas.

HISTORY OF HAJ PILGRIMAGE

"The following history of the Haj pilgrimage will be of great value in coming to the right conclusion.

"Before 1908, the Commissioner of Police was the sole master of the pilgrims from the time they arrived at the ports till they embarked for Jedda. The conditions prevailing in these days were in the nature of things far from satisfactory. On the representation of leading and influential Mussalmans, Government considered it desirable to constitute committees to assist and the arrangements for the reception and [illegible] of pilgrims from the ports and repatriation of such as would be stranded at Jedda as well as to otherwise assist pilgrims on their journey to and from Mecca.

"The beginning was thus made and Port Haj Committees were established in 1908. The commissioner of Police had been ex-officio chairman of the Committees in Bombay and Calcutta, and also Executive Head of the Pilgrim department in those departments had been in charge ports. In Karachi, the pilgrim of the Collector. All these committees were composed of merely nominated members and had purely advisory capacity. Their constitution being such, they could not act effectively in the interests of the pilgrims.

PROTECTOR OF PILGRIMS.

"Protector of pilgrims were appointed by the Government in all the three ports, but their duty, according to the law, was to assist the Commissioner of Police in giving effect to the provisions of the Act, and were supposed to operate in consultation with the local Haj Committee in all suitable matters.

Numerous and persistent complaints were made as to the unsatisfactory work of the system explained above. The Haj Inquiry Committee, therefore, gave the most careful consideration to the alternative scheme placed before it. They recommended that the Port Haj Committees should by an Act of the Legislature be on the lines of a Municipality with power to deal with all matters which may affect the pilgrimage to Hedjaz and to study and provide for the assistance and comfort of pilgrims undertaking that pilgrimage, and not only as the protectors were supposed to do when the pilgrims were at the port of embarkation, but also from the time even before he left his home until he returned to it.

"On such recommendations as modified by the Provincial Governments, the Central Standing Haj Committee of the Central legislature framed proposals which were embodied in a bill and presented before the Assembly in March last. This bill was circulated to all newspapers which took even the remotest interest in such matters. The objection of even the non-co-operating Jamiat-ul-Ulema were duly considered by us when taking decisions in the select committee in June last.

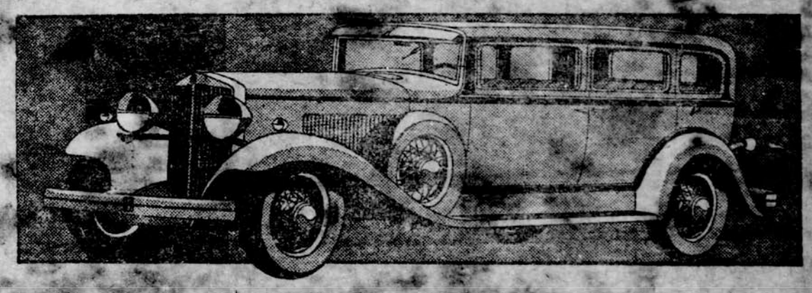
IMPROVEMENTS IN BILL.

"Considerable improvements have been made in the provisions of the Bill (1) nominated element has been reduced in all the three Port Haj Committees, and corresponding increase made in the elected element. The ratio of last, 3 was maintained between the nominated and elected. (2) The elected members have been empowered to co-opt four members to each of the three committees. (3) In choosing the members who will serve on the Port Haj Committees, the electors have not been restricted but given very wide powers which we hope, if exercised in the right direction, will give the best men to the committees. (4) The Haj Committees have been authorised to elect their own chairmen. (5) For not more than four years, the Local Government shall, in consultation with the Local Haj Committee, appoint a person to be the Executive Officer. Thereafter, the authority to appoint Executive Officer will be given to Port Haj Committees, (6) the duties of Port Haj Committees embrace all actions necessary to ensure the correct information useful to pilgrims, the facilities to which they are entitled, their health and comfort during the voyage and redress of their grievances, if any. (7) Haj committees have been empowered to authorize a pilgrim or a committee of pilgrims to act as Amir-ul-Haj to represent their grievances of pilgrims to the Captain of the ship. (8) a duty has statutorily been imposed on Local Governments to afford all reasonable assistance to the Port Haj committees in the discharge of their duties. (9) A Haj fund has been established which shall be under control and management of the Port Haj Committee. No money which used to be so with Government and shipping companies under some rule or other will now be wasted.

"These are some of the provisions which go a great way to ameliorate some of the deplorable conditions in which the pilgrims find themselves involved at present. No one having sympathy with the lot of the pilgrims can throw away this opportunity of providing them some remedy in their long and tedious journey.

In this connection, we cannot help observing that non-co-operation in politics should not be allowed to interfere with our pilgrimage to Hedjaz. It will only add to the inconveniences of the pilgrims and operate as a real obstacle to the pilgrimage.

"We would, therefore, earnestly beseech those taking part in the demonstration of 30th instant to pass resolutions which they think proper in these circumstances and not be led away by counter propaganda."—A.P.



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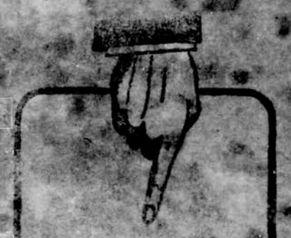

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BOMBAY FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1932

PEACE PARLEYS AT YERAVDA?

Jayakar And Malaviya See Mahatma

VALLABHBHAI AND MRS. NAIDU TAKE PART

POONA, Sept. 29.

Political circles attach considerable significance to the arrival of Mr. M. R. Jayakar from Bombay in response to a call from Pandit Malaviya, who has been having a series of private discussions with Mahatma Gandhi in the jail for the last two days.

Well-informed circles regard these discussions as a preliminary move with a view to bringing about a rapprochement between Government and the Congress.

Mr. Jayakar, Pandit Malaviya, Pandit Hridayanath Kunzru and Mr. A. V. Thakkar, both of the Servants of India Society, who recently participated in the Poona discussions, were all closetted with Mahatma Gandhi, Mrs. Naidu and Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel for three hours inside the Yeravda Jail this morning. No visitors were allowed.

On coming out they stated they discussed the political situation as well as the depressed classes question, and that they were coming again to resume the conversations.

Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar, who has arrived from Madras, and M. N. C. Kelkar, had also one hour's conversation with Mahatma Gandhi.—A.P.

MR. RAJAGOPALACHARIAR'S DENIAL

BOMBAY, Thursday.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar, who arrived in Bombay this morning from Poona, interviewed regarding the rumoured negotiations for peace between the Congress and the Government said:—

Since my arrival here about two hours ago, many friends have been asking me, whether any peace negotiations are going on at Poona between the Government and the Congress. I am told that what I said to the correspondent of the "Times of India" at Poona gives colour to a rumour to this effect.

I may say atonce that I do not know of any peace proposals either from the Government or from the Congress. If there were, I should have known.

KUNZRU'S PART.

Reference has been made to a conversation, I had with Pandit Hridyanath Kunzru yesterday. It is true that he was putting before Babu Rajendra Prasad and me the case for suspension of Civil Disobedience and the Congress joining the R. T. C. We explained to him the futility of such a step under the present conditions. His suggestions were entirely his own as far as we could see and did not proceed from official sources.

No False Prestige

As regards the interview reported in the "Times of India" and the "Evening News", their Poona correspondent put questions to me suggesting that what stood in the way of the Congress entering into negotiations now was a false notion of prestige on our part. I emphatically denied this and said that it was not a question of prestige, but a question of want of confidence in the Government's intentions.

If the prospects of a really good settlement such as India needs are in sight, no false notions of pride would stand in the way. But this is not the case now as far as I can see.

One year's imprisonment and a levy of Rs. 10,000 on the ex-Advocate-General of Bombay, Mr Bhulabhai Desai for the offence of wanting to go back to his house after release instead of remaining in Nasik, does not encourage any peace measures.

The public will do well not to take the efforts of well-meaning friends as indicating the intentions or the policy either of the Congress or of the Government.

LANCASHIRE MILLS RE-OPEN

FAIRLY GENERAL RESUMPTION

EMPLOYERS' THREAT TO WEAVERS' UNION

LONDON, Sept 28

The Resumption of work in mills in Lancashire was fairly general, today, but in some cases mills will not reopen until the next week. Though operatives in some centres expressed opposition to the terms of the settlement, th only serious difficulty occurred at Nelson, where, following the decision, last night, by the Committee of the Nelson Weavers Association that work should no be resumed, weavers did not enter the mills in the morning, but during the day they decided to return tomorrow.

Meanwhile employers had informed the weavers' union that failure to resume today, was regarded as a breach of agreement, and intimated that mills would not reopen until Monday —Reuter's Special.

SIR A. WATSON OUT OF DANGER

Progressing In Hospital

CALCUTTA, September 28.

Sir Alfred Watson went out for a drive at 6 p.m. accompanied by his secretary Mrs. R. Gross in the Maidan, while suddenly a car in high speed drew level from which about 10 shots were fired injuring Sir Alfred Watson, Mrs. Gross and the driver, the latter seriously.

Sir A. Watson was injured in both the shoulders and was removed to the Presidency General Hospital where is reported to be progressing and to be out of danger, while Mrs. Gross escaped with slight injury on her hand caused by a spent bullet. The driver's injuries, however, it is believed, will not prove fatal.

Immediately following the outrage, strong police pickets were posted at important crossings round about and Maidan. Cars were held up.

Searches are reported to have been carried at several houses in the Northern section of the city.

DETAILS OF CALCUTTA OUTRAGE

CALCUTTA, Sept. 29.

A receipt was found on the person of Mukherjee which showed that the car, a four-seater

HEAVY TOLL OF BALKAN EARTHQUAKE

RIVER DISAPPEARS

BRITISH ADMIRALTY RUSH HELP

ATHENS, Sept. 29.

The deathroll in the earthquake zone has now risen to 200, whilst a large number, not yet ascertained, has been rendered homeless. Shocks are still continuing, though with diminishing intensity. Though the disaster occurred in the vicinity of Mount Athos no material damage has been done to the famous monstery with which communications have now been established. Among the strange phenomena observed following the shocks, was the complete disappearance of a small river near Ierissos whilst the level ground has sunk to a depth of over four feet.

SHIPS TO RESCUE

LONDON, Sept. 29.

The Admiralty announces that the Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean aboard H. M. S. "Queen Elizabeth" is proceeding to the area of the earthquake in Mount Athos with all the available ships. The "Queen Elizabeth," the "Revenge," the "Resolution," the "Royal Oak," the "Fourth" and a destroyer flotilla, are at present at Mudros, approximately 70 miles from the area of the earthquake.—Reuter.

(Continued from Column 7

there is no reason to regret their going.

The "Daily Mail" regards the secession [illegible] despite a possible temporary diminution of the Government's influence abroad.

The "News Chronicle" congratulates the seceders as the secession restores freedom of action to Liberals.

The "Daily Herald" uses the resignation as a peg on which to hang a "shattering indictment" of the present "Tory" Administration, but it reminds Lord Snowden that he shares the responsibility for the errors he now abjures.—Reuter.

NEW MINISTERS

The official announcement is made of the following new Government appointments:—

Sir JOHN GILMOUR (Con.): Home Secretary.

Major WALTER ELLIOT (Con.): Minister of Agriculture.

Sir GODFREY COLLINS (Lib.): Secretary for Scotland.

NEW CABINET

The Cabinet, at present constituted is as follows:—

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald: Premier.

Mr. Stanley Baldwin: Lord President of the Council.

Mr. Neville Chamberlain: Chancellor of Exchequer.

Viscount Sankey: Lord Chancellor.

Viscount Hailsham: Secretary of State for War.

Sir John Simon: Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

Sir John Gilmour: Home Secretary.

Sir Samuel Hoare: Secretary of State for India.

Mr. J. H. Thomas: Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs.

Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister: Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Marquess of Londonderry: Secretary of State for Air.

Sir Edward Hilton Young: Minister of Health.

Mr. Walter Runciman: President of the Board of Trade.

Sir Bolton M. Eyres-Monsell: First Lord of the Admiralty.

Lord Irwin: President of the Board of Education.

Sir Henry Betterton: Minister of Labour.

Major Walter Elliot: Minister of Agriculture.

Sir Godfrey Collins: Secretary for Scotland.

Mr. W. Ormsby-Gore: First Commissioner of Works.

OTTAWA WILL WRECK EMPIRE

Seceding Ministers' Warning

FRESH LIGHT ON INSIDE HAPPENINGS

"We regard the Ottawa agreements as a danger to the best interests of the Empire, a derogation of the powers of Parliament, a barrier to the removing of restrictions on the world's trade, a burden upon the British people and a probable cause of increased unemployment and social unrest."

This formidable indictment is contained in the letter of resignation of the Liberal and Labour Ministers who have seceded from the Cabinet.

GENERAL SUPPORT.

They have, however, assured the Prime Minister that they will continue to lend support to his Administration in all matters concerning Disarmament, Foreign policy, the League of Nations, the Pact of Paris, and India.

It is revealed that on the fiscal issue they resigned in January last, but at the Prime Minister's urgent request they agreed to stay on. They are not unhappy now having to leave the Cabinet, as things have gone too far in the protectionist direction.

The three new Cabinet Ministers are all Scots. One of them is a Simonite Liberal.

Ministers' Letter Of Resignation

LONDON, Sept. 28.

The Liberal Ministers' letter of resignation recalls that they, with Sir Donald MacLean and Lord Snowden resigned in January, but withdrew their resignations at the urgent request of the Premier and other members of the Cabinet. The letter says: "We regard the Ottawa Agreements as a danger to the best interests of the Empire, a derogation of the powers of Parliament, a barrier to the removing of restrictions on world's trade, a burden upon the British people and a probable cause of increased unemployment and social unrest."

Resigning with great regret, the signatories state that they will assist in carrying out all policies with regard to which no differences have arisen." We are ready fully to support the Administration in carrying into general effect the policy with regard to India outlined in the declaration approved by Parliament last December, in fulfilling the obligations of the Covenant of the League and the Pact of Paris and promoting the widest measure of international disarmament.—Reuter.

LIBERAL PEERS' CAUTION

Ministers Told Not To Join Opposition

The importance of national support to the Government in Indian, European and international affairs generally" is emphasised in a letter to the press signed by the Liberal peers, Lord Crewe, Lord Reading and Lord Grey of Falloden, which while agreeing that the retirement of the free trade ministers from the Government is inevitable and the only honourable course in view of the tariff differences.

They hope that it will be shown that this difference does not mean their joining the Opposition to overthrow the Government. Such a policy would "shake the financial credit of the country and thereby bring upon us greater misery than even the mistaken fiscal policy."—

Crowds filled the Downing St and squads of special police shepherded them on the arrival of the Ministers. All the twenty Cabinet members were present at the first small gathering since before the Ottawa Conference.

Lord Snowden was accompanied by his wife. Sir Samuel Hoare arrived simultaneously with Sir Herbert Samuel.

The Cabinet meeting began at 11 a.m. and ended at 12-50 after which the resignations were announced amidst hushed excitement.

Mr MacDonald tried desperately to avert the resignations, which would shake national unity. After the meeting Sir Herbert Samuel departed wreathed in smiles. Lord Snowden very pale and tight-lipped, departed in a taxicab with his wife.

PREMIER'S DEFENCE

LONDON, Sept. 29.

The Prime Minister on behalf of himself and the National Labour colleagues in the Government, Lord Chancellor, Lord Sankey and Mr. J. H. Thomas has made the following statement: "We put our hands to a very big job twelve months ago. We knew what it meant. The work is not finished and cannot be finished until one way or another. There are the reparations and debts settlement issues and there is the World Economic Conference and we go on until these things are done. The nation still needs a non-party Government and purely party considerations would weaken our national influence in the world."

No successor to Lord Snowden, who was Lord Privy Seal, is announced but the newspapers had anticipated that the duties of this office would be combined with those of another minister. —B.O.W.

SIMON LIBERALS FOR STAYING IN

LONDON, Sept. 29.

"We are not the quitters," declared Mr. Walter Runciman, President of the Board of Trade, at a meeting last night of the Liberal National members of the House of Commons, who adopted a resolution reaffirming their determination fully to support the Government." There were thirty out of thirty-five present. The resolution congratulated Sir John Simon and Mr. Walter Runciman on their remaining in the Cabinet.—Reuter

A GOOD RIDDANCE

Press Supports Govt.

LONDON, Sept. 29.

"Untimely secession," declares "The Times," deeply regretting the first breach in the National Government though the breach is easily reparable."

The "Daily Telegraph", thinks that the Cabinet is now stronger and if anything is likely to suffer it is the standing of the seceding Ministers in the general estimation.

The "Morning Post" suspects that the true aim of the resignation is not to resurrect free trade but to revive the Liberal Party. It says Lord Snowden is the only genuine free trader left in politics.

The "Daily Express" thinks that

(Continued in column 5.)

BRITAIN AND JAPAN CAPTURE WORLD'S COTTON PIECEGOODS MARKET

LONDON, Sept 28.

The United Kingdom and Japan share the international trade in cotton piecegoods, which has risen from 54.2 in 1931 to 61.4 in the first half of 1932, according to the quarterly bulletin of the Cotton Trade Statistical Bureau.

A striking increase was made by Japan in July, the total being 195 million square yards, the highest attained. The fact that there is no check to the Japanese competition, and the progress made by the Indian mill industry make the recovery of British export trade, which has fallen considerably since 1930, difficult.—Reuter's Special.

RIGHT OF PRIVATE DEFENCE

Murderer Gets One Year's R. I.

DARJEELING, Sept. 26.

Mr. K. Das Gupta, Sessions Judge of Darjeeling, delivered judgment in a case in which Tsring Tendup Bhutia stood charged with having murdered Lopsong Bhutia near the "Retreat", on Card Road between Darjeeling and Ghum in June last.

The accused, while confessing that he killed the other man, pleaded not guilty on the ground of private defence, inasmuchas he was first attacked by Lopsong and fearing death or grievous hurt he killed him with two blows from a Tibetan dagger.

It was also argued on his behalf that his act did not amount to murder but at the most only culpable homicide not amounting to murder in the circumstances.

The judge found that the accused acted in right of private defence, and that he had reasonable grounds to apprehend at least grievous hurt on his person. But it was also found that he acted in excess of his right though it was hardly possible for him to be able to judge at the time how much was necessary for the purpose of his defence. Considering the facts of the case, the judge in agreement with the verdict of the majority of the assessors found him guilty under Section 304 I. P. C. and awarded a sentence of one year's rigorous imprisonment.—A. P.

Ford was purchased for Rs 150. Besides a six-chambered revolver loaded with four live cartridges was found in the car. There were also found five other live and four empty cartridges.

It is said that the assailants' car was running at full speed breaking all traffic rules, whereupon the driver of a hackney carriage shouted asking the car to stop. Instead of doing so the car accelerated its speed, and dashed into a telegraph post. The occupants thereupon got out and began to run, but the shouts of the driver of the hackney carriage drew a crowd to the scene. The third assailant went towards the city and proceeding a short distance escaped through a house which has been located, but the assailant has not yet been arrested.

In the car which was forsaken by the Bengalis when the hackney carriage driver raised a cry, was found a small bottle with traces of cyanide of potassium. Blood was also found, showing that the other occupant of the car was wounded, for those men found dead on the road showed no trace of injury.

The bodies of the two dead persons have been removed to the morgue.

A COMFORTABLE NIGHT.

Enquiries at the hospital early this morning show that Sir Alfred Watson passed a comfortable night and is looking brighter now. Mrs Gross is reported to be alright.—A. P.

POWERFUL ORGANISATION

LONDON, Sept. 29

The attempted murder of Sir Alfred Watson emphasises the danger to which Englishmen on duty in India are exposed, comments the "Daily Telegraph" in a leading article, which suspects that a powerful organisation is behind these bold attempts to terrorise the press into condonation or silence on the brutal follies of the Indian extremists.—Reuter.

BANDITS' THREAT RENEWED

Heavy Ransom For Mrs. Pawley

NEWCHAWNG, Sept. 28.

After a six-day journeys, a weary footsore messenger returned from the bandit lair, where Mrs. Pawley and Mr. Corkran are captives, bringing letters from the bandits and a personal note from Mrs. Pawley to her parents. The bandit chief now demands a ransom of £50,000. The letter concludes with the threat that the ears of the captives will be cut off unless the instructions are carried out. The messenger stated that he saw that the captives were not bound, though they were closely guarded, while eating their meal.—Reuter.

EROSION OF THE PADMA

RAJSHAHI, September 25.

The river Padma has been causing extensive destruction on its southern bank since the advent of the rainy season. The stripe of land extending from the east of Patiboha steamer station down to the Jalangi steamer station about 25 miles in length, have been affected. The river has destroyed about half a mile to a mile in breadth of this total length of the land. Several villages have been washed away and the alarming destruction is still continuing. A chur land of about the area of 2-1/2 miles has also been washed away.

CHURCHILL BETTER

LONDON, Sept. 29

Mr. Winston Churchill is very much better.—Reuter.

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